



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1931

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

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NEWPORT.

WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD., FRIARS STREET.

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# INDEX.

(The Tables will be found at the end of the Report.)

					P
Adulterations	...	...	...	...	...
Allt-yr-yn Hospital	...	...	...	42 & 44 ; Tables 12 & 13	...
Allt-yr-yn Hospital Expenses	...	...	...	...	Table 14
Ambulance Facilities	...	...	...	...	...
Anti-Diphtheritic Serum	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Natal Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...
Arca	...	...	...	...	Table 1 ; 3
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	...	...	...	12 & 13
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	29 & 30
Bacteriological Work	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	...	...	...	67 ; Tables 17 & 18	...
Births	...	...	...	3 & 6 ; Tables 4, 7 & 8	...
Births in Institutions	...	...	...	...	10 & 11
Blind Persons	...	...	...	...	51 & 52
Cancer Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...
Cefn Hospital	...	...	...	...	42 & 43
Census Statistics	...	...	...	...	4 ; Table 1
Centres, The	...	...	...	Table 5 ; 20 & 21	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	39 ; Table 1
Cinemas and Music Halls	...	...	...	...	...
Clinic, The	...	...	...	...	18 and 21 to 23
Clothing of Infants	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	65 ; Tables 17 & 18	...
Comparative Statistics	...	...	...	...	Tables 7 & 8
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...
Condemned Foods	...	...	...	51 & 65 ; Table 1	...
Contagious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...
Convalescent Home	...	...	...	...	20 & 21
Cowsheds	...	...	...	67 ; Tables 17 & 18	...
Cream	...	...	...	...	...
Crick House Hospital	...	...	...	...	44 & 45
Dairies	...	...	...	67 ; Tables 17 & 18	...
Deaths	...	...	...	3, 7, 8, 30 & 32 ; Tables, 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8	...
Density	...	...	...	...	3 ; Table 1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	...	8 & 32 ; Tables 2 & 3	...
Dilapidated Houses	...	...	...	...	57 & 58
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	35 & 42 ; Tables 2, 7 & 8	...
Diseases of Animals—Tuberculosis Order of 1925	...	...	...	...	...
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...
Distomatosis	...	...	...	...	...
Dummy Teats	...	...	...	...	...
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	3 & 56 ; Table 1	...
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	59 & 64 ; Tables 17 & 18	...
Fees paid to Doctors under Midwives Act, 1918, Sec. 14	...	...	...	...	...

	<i>Page</i>
Female Health Visitors ...	2, 11 & 16
Flushing Cisterns ...	58 & 62
Food and Drugs Acts ...	48 to 50
Food Inspection ...	50 & 65; Table 15
Health Education ...	... 53
Health Committee ...	... 1
Health Visitors ...	2, 11 & 16
Health Services ...	43 to 48
Home Nursing ...	... 47
House Refuse Collection ...	... 59
Lousing, &c. ...	57 & 61
Lousing Committee ...	... 1
Hospital Removals, Percentage of ...	Table 12
Hospitals ...	41, 44 & 46; Tables 2, 10 & 12
Ice Cream Manufacturers, &c. ...	67
Legitimacy ...	6 & 9
Infant Mortality ...	3, 7, 8, & 12; Tables 3, 4, 7 & 8
Infant Feeding ...	... 12
Infectious Diseases, Analysis of ...	Table 10
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ...	... 41 & 44; Tables 2, 10 & 12
Infectious Diseases, Notifications of ...	15 & 34; Tables 10 & 11
Infectious Diseases Notifications and Deaths, Chart of ...	Between Tables 10 & 11
Infectious Diseases and Registered Premises ...	59
Influenza ...	Tables 2 & 7
Inhabited Houses ...	Table 1
Insanitary Property ...	57 & 61
Inspection, General ...	... Tables 17 & 18
Light Therapy Treatment ...	23 to 29
Maternal Welfare ...	9 to 15
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee ...	... 1
Maternity and Child Welfare Work ...	Table 5; 6 to 30
Maternity Hospital ...	10 & 46
Measles ...	33; Tables 2 & 7
Meat Inspection ...	51 & 65; Table 15
Medical Examinations ...	20
Merchandise Marks Act ...	63
Meteorological Data ...	54; Table 16
Midwives, Supervision of ...	14 & 15
Milk ...	48 & 49
Milk and Cream Regulations ...	48 & 49
Milk Stores ...	67; Tables 17 & 18
Mortuary, Public ...	... 43
Music Halls and Cinemas ...	64
New Buildings ...	56; Table 1
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	33
Non-residents, Deaths of ...	30; Tables 2 & 4
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	... 6
Offences Discovered ...	61; Tables 17 & 18
Nursing in the Home ..	... 47



Occupation of Inhabitants	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	13; Table
Orthopaedic Work	...	...	21 &
Outworkers	...	...	59; Tables 17 &
Overcrowding	...	...	58
Pneumonia	...	...	Tables 2 &
Population	...	...	3, 4 & 5; Tables 1
Pregnancy and Parturition, Diseases of	...	...	...
Preservatives in Foods	...	...	49 &
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...
Public Institutions—Deaths	...	...	30; Tab
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	9 & 10; Table
Rag Flock Acts	...	...	...
Rats and Mice Act, Administration of	...	...	...
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...
Registered Premises	...	...	59; Tables 17 &
Reservoirs	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	Tables 2
Rest Home for Mothers	...	...	20 &
Sanitary Inspection of the District	...	...	57 to
Scarlet Fever	...	...	34 & 42; Tables 2, 7 &
Scavenging	...	...	...
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	59 & 62; Tables 17 &
Slaughterhouses	...	...	51 & 67; Tabl
Small Pox	...	...	...
Do. Hospital	...	...	42 &
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...
Stables	...	...	...
Staff	...	...	...
Still Births	...	...	6 &
Sublet Houses	...	...	58 &
Systematic House Inspection	...	...	57, 58 & 61; Tabl
Talybont Water Scheme	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (Diseases of Animals)	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	36 to 39; Tables 2, 3, 8, 10 &
„ Bovine	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	35 & 42; Tables 2, 7 &
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	23 to
Vaccination Statistics	...	...	32; Tab
Vans and Tents	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases Committee	...	...	...
„ Work	...	...	29, 30, 40 & 41; Tabl
Vital and Mortal Statistics	...	...	3, 5 to 9, & 30 to 32; Tables 2, 4
Wards and Infectious Diseases	...	...	Tables 2, 8
Ward Statistics	...	...	5 & 31; Tables 1, 2, 8
Water Supply	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	33; Tables 2
Workshops	...	...	59 & 64; Tables 17 &
Zymotic Mortality	...	...	3 & 32; Tables 2, 7,

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR C. T. CLISSITT, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (Councillor T. Crowther)	COUNCILLOR F. QUICK
ALDERMAN W. M. BLACKBURN	„ F. J. HUMPHRIES
„ J. LLOYD DAVIES	„ W. CASEY
„ T. G. LEWIS	„ A. LEVESON
„ W. A. LINTON	„ Mrs. E. E. POOLE
„ Mrs. C. M. LEWCOCK	„ F. ATWELL

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

### Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A. LEVESON

**All the Members of the Health Committee.**

### Co-opted Members :

MRS. H. E. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
„ W. RALPHS	„ G. M. SLADE
„ K. FAWCKNER	„ M. J. PARRY
	MRS. T. CROWTHER

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

(COUNCILLOR W. T. GRIFFITHS)

### Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor T. Crowther)	COUNCILLOR E. W. KING
ALDERMAN E. A. CHARLES	„ F. RYAN
COUNCILLOR W. J. WALL	„ Mrs. E. E. POOLE
„ F. J. HUMPHRIES	„ F. ATWELL
„ J. R. WARDELL	„ Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD
„ R. DAVIES	„ MEYRICK WILLIAMS
„ A. E. PUGH	

# **VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.**

Chairman : Alderman W. A. Linton, J.P.

Representing the Corporation ...	...	The Mayor (Councillor Thomas Crowther), Aldermen Col. W. Clifford Phillips, W. M. Blackburn, T. G. Lewis, Mrs. C. M. Lewcock, Councillors R. Davies and Mrs. Hayward.
Representing the Medical Profession ...	...	Sir A. Garrod Thomas (Died 30/1/31), Dr. S. Hamilton and Dr. W. Bassett.
Representing the Social Workers ...	...	The Revs. Thomas Richards, F. Molyneux and S. Nadale.
Co-opted Members ...	...	Councillor Mrs. H. J. Hart.

## **HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

Medical Officer of Health ...	...	J. Howard Jones, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health ...	...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Borough Analyst ...	...	G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., Dock St.
Veterinary Officer (under Tuberculosis Order, 1925) ...	...	H. S. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S., Chepstow Road.
Secretary, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committee ...	...	Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector ...	...	Spencer E. Jones <sup>1</sup> (Resigned 30/6/31 under Superannuation Act). C. J. Burr <sup>2,5,6</sup> (Appointed 1/7/31).
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	Herbert Smith <sup>1</sup> , W. Charles <sup>1</sup> , W. J. Powell <sup>1</sup> , E. J. Davies <sup>1</sup> , F. J. Keyes <sup>1</sup> , Robert Mair <sup>1,2</sup> and W. E. Bolton <sup>5</sup> (Appointed 7/9/31).
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ...	...	Miss M. Taylor, Miss B. E. M. C. Evans <sup>3</sup> , Miss A. French <sup>3</sup> , Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss H. J. Davies <sup>3,4</sup> , Mrs. E. M. Grabner <sup>3</sup> , Miss M. M. Bond <sup>3,4</sup> , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss M. I. Lester <sup>3,4</sup> (Inspector of Midwives) (Resigned 1/7/31).
Clerical— Chief and Statistical ...	...	Percy E. Jones. W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, G. R. Evans, A. J. Masi (Resigned 17/1/31), F. H. Williams, L. J. Carter, A. J. Rowe (Appointed 19/1/31) and H. C. Coldrick.
Vaccination Officer ...	...	E. de Lloyd.
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Miss M. E. Lowater and Miss H. H. Waldron.
Part-Time Assistants— Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse ...	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ...	...	Miss E. M. Capper.
Lay ...	...	Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley and Miss R. Harris.
Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital ...	...	Matron : Miss J. Adams.
Cefn (Small Pox) Hospital (Dismantled 2/8/31) ...	...	Caretaker : A. E. Walker (Resigned 1/8/31 under Superannuation Act).
Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital (Opened 23/7/31) ...	...	Caretakers : Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Billing.
House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers ...	...	H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.
		<sup>1</sup> = Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
		<sup>2</sup> = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
		<sup>3</sup> = Certificated Midwife (By Exam.).
		<sup>4</sup> = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
		<sup>5</sup> = Certificate San. Insp. Joint Board.
		<sup>6</sup> = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.



SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS  
FOR 1930 & 1931.

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Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water)	...	5,020 acres	
		(including 589 acres covered with water)	
		1930	1931
Population (estimated)	... ..	92,070	89,210
Density (persons per acre)	... ..	18·34	17·77
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	... ..	17,737	17,832
		(1921—15,660)	
Average number of occupants per dwelling house		5·19	5·00
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	... ..	214	95
Births (nett)	... ..	No. 1,682	1,599
		Rate 18·27	17·92
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	... ..	No. 1,011	1,166
		Rate 10·98	13·07
Infant Deaths (Do.)	... ..	No. 92	126
		Rate per 1,000 Births 54·7	78·8
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	... ..	1·65	2·44
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases		·163	·415
Rateable Value at March 31st	... ..	£598,758	£600,599
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£2,697	£2,369
Rate for Financial Year—in the £		12/2	12/2

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MARKET BUILDINGS,

NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1931. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The area of the Borough amounts to 5,020 acres.

## POPULATION.

The result of the Census taken on April 26th, 1931, gave Newport a population of 89,198, compared with 92,358 at the Census of 1921, a reduction of 3,160 or 3.5 per cent. in the population. This is the first period on record in which Newport has shown a decrease of population. The reason is of course the erection of a large number of houses just outside the Borough boundary, made necessary because little space was left within the Borough that was suitable and available for building purposes. The number of houses built *outside* the Borough by or subsidised by the Corporation was 1,385. If the low average of 3.5 persons is reckoned per house this would account for more than the decrease of population, for house accommodation was thus provided on this basis for 4,847 persons. The natural increase in the population during the past 10 years, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 8,440. From this it would appear that there had been an exodus from the town over and above that brought about by the building of dwellinghouses on the outskirts of the town.

The figures of previous decennial periods are of interest :—

Year.	Population.	Increase over previous Census.	
		Actual.	Percentage.
1871	29,176	5,784	21.7
1881	35,490	6,314	21.6
1891	54,704	19,214	54.1 (Boundary extended in 1888)
1901	67,270	12,566	23.0
1911	83,691	16,421	24.4
1921	92,358	8,667	10.4
1931	89,198	-3,160	-3.5

*Ratio of the Sexes.*—At the 1931 Census 49.21 per cent. of the population were males; at the 1921 Census the percentage was 50.03. Alexandra had the highest proportion of males—53.33 per cent. Central came next with 51.72. The lowest percentage of males was found in St. Woolos Ward—44.8 and Caerau Ward—45.27.

*Ward Populations* are given in Table 1 at the end of the report. Lliswerry has increased its population by 3,248 and St. Julians by 596. All the other Wards show a decrease, Alexandra the greatest—2,272.

*Average number of persons per House.*—This figure has fallen from 6.02 in 1921 to 5.0 at the 1931 Census showing a welcomed improvement in the Housing conditions as a whole. Alexandra Ward still shows the largest number of inmates per house—6.68, and Maindee the lowest—4.14. Owing to high rents and small incomes of a considerable proportion of the wage-earners, due chiefly to lack of employment, a considerable proportion of the population is still living in apartments, consequently overcrowding is still prevalent in some districts.

The number of “Structurally Separate Dwellings whether occupied or not” enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 18,187, and the number of Dwellinghouses at the end of 1931 was 17,883—according to the Rate Books.

The Rateable Value of the Borough at March 31st, 1931, was £600,599, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,369.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanized sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

#### Extracts from Vital Statistics (Ministry of Health Circular 1206 (Wales) Appendix I.).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1549	816	733	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 17.92
	Illegitimate	50	30	20	
Stillbirths	...	70	37	33	Rate per 1000 total (live and stillbirths) births ... 41.9
Deaths	...	1166	608	558	Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 13.07
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth					
	...	...	...	...	from sepsis ... 2
"	"	"	"	"	„ other causes 8

## Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	78.8
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	79.4
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	60.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages),	...	...	...	1
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	6

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1931 was 1,638. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The stillbirths notified and registered numbered 75, plus 1 registered not notified; in addition there were 23 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1924-1931 are as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Births Notified and Registered	2067	1985	1902	1774	1736	1730	1712	1638
„ Registered but not Notified	25	11	18	16	12	6	13	8
„ Notified but not Registered	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Live Births	2092	1998	1921	1790	1748	1736	1725	1638
Still Births Notified or Registered	95	78	87	82	80	89	65	70
Miscarriages	15	25	21	20	24	23	21	23
Twin Births (No. of Children)	54	68	64	40	38	52	40	52

The live births notified by midwives were 1,466; by doctors, parents and others, 172.

## REGISTERED BIRTHS.

The net number of live births registered in the Borough during 1931 was 1,599 (846 boys and 753 girls), and the birth rate was 17.92 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 22.25 during the five years 1921-25, and of 18.51 during the quinquennial period 1926-30. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1931 was 15.8 and in the 107 County Boroughs 16.0. The figure of 1,599 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1888. The number of births has shown a continuous decline since the year 1920, when the number of births registered was 2,625.

There was an improvement in the number and percentage of illegitimate births compared with 1930; the 1931 figures were 50, with a percentage of 3.1 of total births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, and 3.7 in 1930.

## STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport



in 1928 was 72, in 1929, 82; in 1930, 61; and in 1931, 70, with a rate of .78 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .67. Since the notification of Births Act came into operation in 1908, the number of Stillbirths notified have been recorded, and judging from the result of the compulsory notification of Stillbirths the figures recorded appear to have been fairly complete and give an annual average for the past 10 years of 83 Stillbirths,—a very serious loss. In 1931 the proportion of Stillbirths to Live births was 4.4 per cent., and during the past 5 years the average was 4.3 per cent. Crindau Ward has shown the highest proportion of Stillbirths—6.4 per cent. during the same quinquennial period and St. Julians Ward next with 5.0 per cent. The Wards which gave the lowest proportion were Central 3.6 per cent., and Alexandra, Victoria and Lliswerry each 3.8 per cent.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of these Stillbirths are due to Syphilis.

Syphilitic offspring may be born dead, diseased, mentally defective, deformed, blind, deaf, or may be otherwise affected so as to be a burden to the community for life.

Maternity and Child Welfare work can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from Syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment. It is often stated that Maternity and Child Welfare work increases the proportion of the unfit among the general population. This is not so in the case of infants whose mothers submitted to proper treatment during pregnancy, which results in the production of many healthy children and the saving of money spent on the upkeep of mental defectives, on mental hospitals, and other institutions.

Many of the deaths under 4 weeks are due to injuries at birth.

In previous reports reference has been made to a large percentage of Stillbirths, and deaths during the first weeks of life following instrumental delivery which is so popular among a large number of mothers when compared with conservative methods of delivery. It is also maintained by some specialists that there is a larger proportion of mental defectives among children delivered instrumentally than among those infants in which the natural process of birth was not interfered with.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

126 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 78.8 per 1,000 births, compared with 54.7 in 1930, and with 74.5 and 65.0 during the two previous quinquennial periods respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1931 was 66, and in the County Boroughs 71. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table on next page.



The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 54.7 in 1930, which was the lowest on record.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908--1912		1926-30		1931		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	6.5	4.2	10	7.9	6.2
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	8.1	5.3	4	3.2	2.5
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	35.0	22.8	54	42.9	33.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	15.3	10.0	19	15.1	11.9
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.4	.9	2	1.6	1.2
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	3.7	2.4	2	1.6	1.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	22.0	14.3	23	18.2	14.4
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.3	.2	3	2.3	1.9
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	7.6	4.9	9	7.1	5.6
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	65.0	126	100	78.8
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.4	2.9	5	4.0	3.0
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.5	.3	...	...	...
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	...	...	.7	.4	...	...	...

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5 yearly period the only group that showed a decreased rate was that of Diarrhoeal Diseases; all the other groups showed increased rates.

#### Age at Death.

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in the age groups 1 to 3 months and 6.9 months; all the other age groups showed an increased rate. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 46.3 compared with 33.0 for the previous 5 years.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of the 50 infants born out of wedlock, three died. The death rate was 60 per 1,000 of such births compared with an average of 75.7 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The mortality rate among Legitimate Infants in 1931 was again actually higher, namely, 79.4, a very unusual occurrence—the average death rate of Legitimate Infants for the past 5 years was 70.2.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

### DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

10 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 7.25 per 1,000 births. If the number of known pregnancies is taken as the basis, the rate in Newport is reduced to 5.7 per 1,000. 2 of the 10 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.25 per 1,000). 2 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died, one from Puerperal Fever and the other from a non-septic cause. 7 cases of this disease were notified, including 4 non-residents, compared with 3 last year. All of the Newport cases were confined by Medical men although in each case a midwife was in attendance.

As will be seen from the figures given below the maternal deaths in 1931 were above the average for the past five years.

Period.		Deaths per 1000 Births.					
		Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.	
		Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914	...	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1923—1927	...	4·4	2·24	4·2	2·13	8·6	4·37
1924—1928	...	4·4	2·33	3·8	2·01	8·2	4·35
1926—1930	...	5·0	2·86	3·4	1·94	8·4	4·81
Year 1929	...	3·	1·77	4·	2·37	7·	4·14
„ 1930	...	2·	1·19	5·	2·97	7·	4·16
„ 1931	...	2·	1·25	8·	5·00	10·	7·25

*Puerperal Pyrexia.*—15 cases were notified—7 more than last year. This figure includes 2 non-residents admitted to Woolston House for the birth. The increase is probably due to the fact that doctors are complying more strictly with the Regulations.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before child-birth whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding still exist in a considerable number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital beds will provide the only practicable solution.

#### ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 592 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 371 during 1930.

270 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 64 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 1,558, at Centres 2,084, Total 3,642. 767 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

Ante-natal work is increasing rapidly.

121 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic by voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

#### BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 17 birth (10 non-residents) occurred there, of which 5 were stillborn. At Woolston House 12 births took place, of which 1 was stillborn and 9 were non-residents. At the Barracks there was 1 birth—a total of 30 births at Public Institutions.

There are also 7 private Maternity Homes in the town. 217 births occurred in them. 9 were stillbirths and 64 non-residents. In all, 247 births took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 6.4 compared with 4.4 in the whole town. A large proportion of the patients were admitted into the Maternity Homes owing to complications of pregnancy.

Arrangements have been made for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home, Herbert Street Maternity Home, and Gold Tops Nursing Home. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 76 patients were admitted into these Maternity Homes during the year, for which the Corporation paid £648 12s. 10d. in addition to £43 1s. 0d. Surgical fees. Repayment of £303 12s. 0d. of this amount was claimed from the patients, leaving a sum of £5 2s. 2d. to be borne by the Corporation for each of the 76 patients.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home-nursed cases.

*Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.*

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1931) to £497 8s. 6d. for 294 patients. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £278 1s. 6d.

Of the 294 cases, 123 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 129 were required to repay part, 42 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£30 12s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments by patients amounted to £11 18s. 9d.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits&Re-visits			Visits&Re-visits	
	1930	1931		1930	1931
To—			To—		
Centre Mothers...	84	37	Centre Infants ...	291	84
Other Mothers ...	199	175	Other " ..	4908	4862
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	82	74	Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	430	438
Other do. ...	412	693	Other " "	3012	3649
Infectious Diseases	—	10	Infectious Diseases, etc	600	937
Total ...	777	989	Total ...	9241	9970

	1930.	1931.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,492	1,663
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	11,510	12,622



There was a considerable increase in the number of visits to homes compared with 1930. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

#### CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

3,404 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres; 1,944 of these were medically examined. The total attendances recorded was 16,999. 5,024 Home Visits were also paid to them, including visits re Infectious Diseases.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 15,282 during 1931, compared with 11,938 during 1930.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

1,607 newly born infants were visited during 1931, out of a total of 1,638 live births occurring during the calendar year.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows :—

		1931	Average previous 5 years.
Breast Milk only ... ..	...	84.5	86.0
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	...	2.9	3.9
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	...	87.4	89.9
Artificial Food only ... ..	...	10.5	8.5
Too weak to take nourishment ...	...	1.9	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 102 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 11 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 39 others, or 37.5 per cent. of the deaths, under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.



33 of the 102 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 2 partly breast-fed, and 17 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk. There has been an increase in the percentage of infants fed on condensed milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,381 infants showed that 56.6 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 60.3 during the previous 5 years.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 24 ; Insufficient or no Milk, 84 ; Death of Mother, 7 ; Ill-health of Mother, 25 ; Breast trouble, 12 ; Illegitimacy, 6 ; "Baby too weak to suck," 2 ; No desire to breast feed, 4 ; Total, 164.

#### DUMMY TEATS.

574, or 44.7 per cent., of the 1,381 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. This figure is higher than last year.

#### CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,502 infants.. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 28.8 per cent. of the cases. There has been a further welcomed decrease in the use of this material during the year.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

Only 2 cases were notified, compared with 4 last year, and one of these was a non-resident admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment. The Newport case was visited by the Health Visitor. 65 other cases of inflamed eyes, mostly of a very mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until they recovered. 5 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as out-patients and 1 was admitted as in-patient. 29 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 32 very slight cases got well without special treatment.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in 1931 was the lowest recorded since the disease was made compulsorily notifiable in 1914. The case rate per 1,000 births was 1.25, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 5.38.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed :—(a) No apparent injury, 61 ; (b) Still slight inflammation, 3 ; (c) Left town, 3. The three cases not quite recovered will be closely "followed up."

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers, if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea. But no case was admitted during the year.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Superintendent of Midwives, reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1931 there were 43 midwives on the register. During the year 9 of these gave up practice in the town, and 8 new names were added—of the latter 8 were re-registered midwives.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,239. In 310 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and in 811 cases medical aid was obtained.

Herbert Street Home was responsible for 271 cases. Of the other midwives in practice only 3 attended over 100 cases, 9 others had over 50 cases each and 8 had no cases at all.

14 midwives were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 21 partially and 7 not at all.

36 midwives had the C.M.B. by examination, the remaining 6 were untrained.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows :—

##### For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	...	183
During Labour	...	...	433
During Puerperium	...	...	30

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646

For the Child	...	...	165
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Total ... .. 811

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#### *Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations—*

Not sending record of advising Medical Help	...	3
Failure to notify Liability to be a source of Infection	...	1
Not sending in record of substitution of Artificial Feeding	...	3
Records or Registers not properly or incorrectly filled in	...	30
Delay in sending in records	...	2

On the whole the records in Ante-Natal Books and Register of Cases are more carefully filled in than in previous years.

The Inspector of Midwives made 76 visits to midwives during the year, and in addition, 51 interviews were made at the Health Department.

During the year lectures were given to the midwives. It is the custom to choose subjects which will be of special interest to the midwives and subjects on which they require instruction. The attendances at these lectures on the part of some of the midwives is very poor indeed.

More supervision of patients during pregnancy is now demanded of the midwives. This added supervision is resented by some of the patients, and to avoid it many patients, unfortunately for themselves, do not engage the midwife's services until practically the onset of labour. The midwives complain that, although from their rules they are required to give more Ante-Natal supervision, their fees have not risen accordingly, and they are not compensated for their extra duties, also many of them have great difficulty in obtaining any fee for attendance at some confinements, in spite of the fact that the patient has received National Health Insurance. It would seem that direct payment of the midwife by the Insurance Society would be beneficial and more just.

#### *Notification of Stillbirths.*

33 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 3 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	7
Maceration, Strangulation	...	...	...	10
Placenta Praevia, Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Full time—reason of Stillbirth unknown	...	...	...	6
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour, or Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	7

#### *Infectious Diseases in the Midwives' Home or Practice.*

##### *In Home—*

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
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##### *In Practice—*

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	11
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1

Adequate precautions to prevent the spread of infection was taken in all these cases.

## Annual Report of Dr. Andrewina Laird, Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1931.

During the year the co-operation between the midwives and the Ante-Natal Clinic has increased, one midwife has repeatedly attended the Clinic with her patients herself, and several others have attended on a few occasions. The midwives also co-operate more with the Health Visitors in their district work, which is for the benefit of the mothers and babies.

There is still a decided tardiness in engagement of the midwife's services by many of the mothers who have already had several children. This is much to be regretted, for many of those patients require skilled supervision. In every instance we impress on the mothers the necessity of earlier engagement of the midwife.

A larger number of children were operated on for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, and many also had dental treatment. In past years many parents were unwilling to have their children operated on for those conditions (if existent) before 5 years of age, and the result was that treatment after school age interfered with educational facilities. It is hoped to lessen this in future. Conservant treatment of the temporary teeth would do much to improve the state of the permanent teeth. Mothers are encouraged to give non-pulpy foods to their children, and to accustom the toddlers to cleansing of the teeth.

Boots were given to many necessitous cases in children. It has been noted lately that the mothers are much worse shod and clothed than formerly, and I am afraid in a number of cases the level of cleanliness is not so high as in late years. Continued out-of-work conditions no doubt have contributed to this, and the mothers have become disheartened and more careless.

Dr. Daniel is in charge of the Auxiliary and Artificial Sunlight Clinics and also assists in the general Child Welfare work. She reports on her Clinics elsewhere in this report.

Miss French continues as Clinic Nurse. In the past year an extra Ante-Natal session has been necessary, and this deprives her of one afternoon for her Health Visiting on the district. Miss Beynon is employed with Clinic work apart from two afternoons a week in which she visits Orthopaedic and Sunlight patients. The Sales Department is in the care of Miss Lowater, who in the afternoons assists at Centres and has clerical work.



School children attend the Clinic for Sunlight, Orthopaedic and Massage treatment as in previous years.

Five of the Health Visitors have Centres, and three of those nurses have Mothercraft Classes for senior girls in the Elementary Schools; Miss Bond at St. Woolos, Miss Davies at Maindee, and Mrs. Grabner at Crindau Schools. Thoses classes are beneficial and of much interest to the pupils, and one feels would be of much educational value to the senior girls in all the Elementary Schools.

To the entire staff I should like to extend my thanks for their work which in its efficiency makes much smoother and easier the entire work of the Clinics and Centres and of the Health Department. In their visits to the homes the nurses can give instruction and advice which is more helpful than that which can be given in the Centres, for in the homes the difficulties the mothers are contending with are more evident and more easily appreciated.

During the year several of the new cases of Rickets have been breast-fed babies, probably due to a deficiency in the diet of the Expectant Mother. Every endeavour is made to supervise the health of the Expectant Mother, by visiting her in the home and supervision at the Centres and Clinic; so that adequate diet and good hygiene will be obtained.

Many of the older mothers are showing less good physique and nourishment, with the lower wages and "dole" incomes the mother denies herself to give adequate nourishment to the husband and children. Many of them also are suffering through prolonged breast feeding of their infants—this we endeavour to combat.

Many of the children have shown much debility as the result of Whooping Cough and Measles. We constantly remind the mothers of the importance of guarding their babies from contact with children suffering from those infections, but still we meet some ignorant mothers believing that the sooner the babies do get Measles the better, for then it will be over; whereas Measles in young infants is a very serious condition because of its complications.

The number of patients taking advantage of the Centres is satisfactory. Beechwood Centre has grown steadily—the attendances in 1931 being almost double those of 1930—and it seems much appreciated by the mothers.



## THE CLINIC.

New Patients during 1931—

<i>Affections.</i>			<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	...	...	61
Alimentary Conditions ...	...	...	148
Malnutrition, Dieting, Debility and Anaemia ...	...	...	102
Defective Teeth ...	...	...	50
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	9
Nervous Affections ...	...	...	15
Albuminuria and Nephritis ...	...	...	16
Skin Diseases ...	...	...	3
Affections of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat ...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	2
Gynaecological Diseases ...	...	...	36
Deformities of Pelvis and Previous Histories of			
Difficult Labours ...	...	...	21
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	33
Referred to Auxiliary Clinic ...	...	...	38
Thyroid Adenomata ...	...	...	2
			<hr/> 541 <hr/>

<i>Affections.</i>			<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Healthy ...	...	...	197	13
Skin Diseases ...	...	...	68	51
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases ...	...	...	21	61
Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	2	1
Teeth Affections ...	...	...	3	40
Enlarged Glands ...	...	...	7	8
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	65	67
Anaemia ...	...	...	8	8
Gastro Intestinal Affections ...	...	...	137	20
Debility and Malnutrition ..	...	...	32	76
Dieting ...	...	...	70	13
Rickets ...	...	...	3	26
Other Conditions (including Hernia) ...	...	...	65	48
			<hr/> 678 <hr/>	<hr/> 432 <hr/>

Total Mothers and Children at Clinic—

Individuals.	<i>Mothers.</i>		Infants.	Children.
	Expectant.	Others.		
New	383	158	678	432
Old ..	79	82	105	215
Total ...	462	240	783	647
Attendances ...	1283	604	1976	1886

Other Attendances (non-medical) at the Clinic during the year were 8,727.

#### THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

A larger number of patients attended this Clinic during the year, and the number of attendances made by mothers at this Clinic was increased over the previous years.

70 patients were sent into Nursing Homes during the year, the majority because of complicated conditions of pregnancy. A few patients were detained in the Nursing Homes for longer than the usual two weeks because their condition necessitated further nursing and medical attention.

The total attendances at the Clinic for 1931 were as follows:—

Clinic for Mothers and Children	...	4466
Ante-Natal Clinic	...	1283
Light Clinic	...	3912
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	1661
Massage	...	2317
Auxiliary Clinic	...	1308
Total	...	<u>14947</u>

Reports on the Light, Orthopaedic and Massage Clinics are given elsewhere.

#### THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk and Groats	745	11	10
Patent Foods	42	4	6
Medicated Foods	38	8	10
Appliances, Belts, Bandages	3	8	2
Bottles	1	16	11
Medical Treatment	22	14	7
Dental Treatment	11	18	9
Orthopædic Treatment	6	1	3
Light Treatment	2	18	7
T. & A. Operation Fees	9	6	6
	<u>£884</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

#### VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, Groats, &c.	53	14	0½
Patent and Medicated Foods and Medical Appliances	31	0	2

55 children were operated on for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. This treatment is done at the School Clinic under an arrangement with the Education Committee.

72 patients had dental treatment.

## SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The Committee granted 19 tickets. 8 mothers were sent for 2 weeks each, and 3 mothers for 1 week each to this Home, and all were delighted with their holiday there, from which they derived benefit.

## THE CENTRES.

There are six Centres. Miss Evans is the Superintendent of Alexandra Centre, which is open all day Wednesdays. Miss Bond is in charge of Central Centre, which is open each Monday afternoon and all day Wednesdays. Maindee Centre, which is held all day Tuesday, is under the care of Miss Davies. Crindau Centre is open all day Thursday—the Superintendent is Mrs. Grabner. Lliswerry Centre is open each Tuesday afternoon, and Beechwood Centre each Monday; Miss Taylor is in charge of both these Centres.

## New Patients :—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total
Alexandra	....	80	100	27	207
Central	...	130	130	42	302
Crindau	...	95	111	22	228
Lliswerry	...	83	95	37	215
Maindee	...	133	130	39	302
Beechwood	...	108	87	67	262

## New Expectant Mothers :—

Alexandra, 45; Central, 59; Crindau, 56; Lliswerry, 47; Maindee, 49; Beechwood, 14.

## Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at end of year :—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total
Alexandra	...	312	80	298	690
Central	...	426	97	359	882
Crindau	...	359	90	325	774
Lliswerry	...	205	68	197	470
Maindee	...	444	99	370	913
Beechwood	...	194	66	164	424
		1940	500	1713	4153

## Medical Examinations at Centres :—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	137	134	197	468
Central	...	320	324	388	1032
Crindau	...	205	218	221	644
Lliswerry	...	251	341	270	862
Maindee	...	141	160	142	443
Beechwood	...	173	311	347	831
		1227	1488	1565	4280

Total Attendances :—

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	3164	1280	2084	6528
Central ...	...	4855	2019	3117	9991
Crindau	...	3954	1952	1953	7859
Lliswerry	...	2224	1157	1149	4530
Maindee	...	3966	1972	1894	7832
Beechwood	...	2283	1136	1381	4800
		20446	9516	11578	41540

The various Clubs at the Centres, Maternity, Dental, Thrift and Fireguard Clubs are of great service to the mothers. Lately the Voluntary Committee decided that an additional activity in the form of a Boot Club, in which mothers would receive Twopence on each Shilling contributed, would be of great help in the obtaining of good footwear for the children.

We owe much to the Voluntary workers for their very able help at the Centres; without their aid many of the present activities at the Centres would be impossible. Their interest and sympathy is much appreciated by the patients, and their help by all the Staff.

### CLINIC WORK (continued).

#### ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

##### *Classification of New Cases—*

##### Infants and Children—

Rickets	...	...	...	15
Bow Legs	...	...	...	8
Knock Knees	...	...	...	9
Flat Feet	...	...	...	19
Torticollis	...	...	...	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	...	8
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Monoplegia	...	...	...	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	1
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Webbed Toes	...	...	...	1
Observation	...	...	...	2

*Classification of Conditions for which School Children attended—*

*School Children—*

Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	29
Infantile Hemiplegia	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis of Knee	...	...	...	1
Other Paralysis	...	...	...	2
Torticollis	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	...	...	12
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	2
Kyphosis	...	...	...	3
Perthes' Disease	...	...	...	1
Epiphysitis of Hip	...	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hips	...	...	...	2
Shortening of Leg	...	...	...	1
Knock Knees	...	...	...	13
Bow Legs	...	...	...	1
Amputation of Leg	...	...	...	1
Flat Feet	...	...	...	38
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	23
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	13
Other Conditions	...	...	...	29
Caxa Vara	...	...	...	1
Total				178

*Total Attendances—*

*Orthopaedic Clinic.*

Infants	...	128
Children	...	546
School Children	...	987
		1661

*Massage Clinic.*

Infants	...	83
Children	...	393
School Children	...	1841
		2317

*Cases admitted to Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff—*

Under 5 years of age—5 patients and 1 re-admission.  
School Children—13.

*Appliances Supplied—*

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	13
School Children	...	...	34

Boots were given in 11 cases to children under 5 years of age.

Special alterations to boots were fitted for a large number of children. Seven plasters were applied at the Clinic and strengthening of plasters of several of the operation cases was also performed.

The operative treatment was carried out as formerly by Mr. Parker at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. During the year Mr.



Parker paid 3 visits to the Clinic to supervise the treatment of cases. Several patients also attended the Prince of Wales Hospital for examination by him.

The majority of the new cases we had for the first time during 1931 were of a much minor degree of severity than those who attended at the Orthopaedic Clinic for the first time in 1925-26. This is a general observation in all Orthopaedic Clinics throughout the country, and shows that preventive work is beneficial in reducing the number of grosser deformities. It is hoped that even this number will be reduced. Congenital deformities one cannot prevent, though much is being done to lessen and even prevent in many cases any lasting deformities, by having those cases treated as early as possible after birth.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

#### TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

The special Clinic for this form of treatment was opened in August, 1927. School cases recommended by the School Medical Services are treated as well as children under 5 years of age and Nursing and Expectant Mothers. During the year a total of 233 cases have been treated compared with 234 in 1930. Of the 233 cases 149 were under 5 years of age, 79 were school children, and 5 were mothers. There was a marked increase in the number of Maternity and Child Welfare cases dealt with but a decrease in the number of School children.

On the whole the results continue to be encouraging. Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is in charge of this Clinic reports as follows:—

#### Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

##### New Cases—

<i>Infants and Children</i>		...	149 cases
Rickets	...	...	54
Debility	..	...	36
Nervous Debility	...	...	6
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	10
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	9
Underweight or not gaining	...	...	11
Marasmus	...	...	4
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	10 (8 non T.B., 2 T.B.)
Enteritis	...	...	3 (non T.B.)
Miscellaneous	...	...	6†
†a	Old Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	2
b	Old Empyema	...	1
c	Anæmia	...	1
d	Impetigo of Scalp	...	1
e	Thyroid Deficiency	...	1

Total, 149

*Mothers, 5 cases.*

Ante-natal	...	0
Post-natal	...	5

Neuritis	...	...	1
Alopecia after confinement	...	...	1
Lymph Adenoma...	...	...	1
Anæmia after Miscarriage	...	...	1
Neurofibro.natosis	...	...	1

*Total Attendances (Maternity and Child Welfare)—2,795.*

Infants:	149	(of these attendances 13 were for observation only)
Children:	2596	( " " 245 " " )
Mothers:	50	( " " 5 " " )
Total	2795	263

There were 193 sessions during the year, the patients being treated twice weekly. Maternity and Child Welfare cases received treatment during either morning or afternoon sessions. In previous years they had been treated only at the afternoon sessions, the reason for this change being due to the fact that several of the school children cases were having massage in the afternoons as well and it was thought more advisable to give them their sunlight treatment then and transfer some of the Maternity and Child Welfare for morning treatment.

*Types of Lamps used.**Mercury Vapour—Amperage 2½.*

Direct current.

Patients were given gradually increasing doses at a distance of 28 inches from the lamp.

*Carbon Arc—A series of 4 carbon arcs.*

Alternating current.

Patients were given gradually increasing doses at a distance of 36 inches from the lamp.

*Remarks on Cases (Infants and Children).*

*Rickets.*—78 cases were treated, of which 15 were early, 50 moderate, 3 advanced and 4 old established cases. Of these cases 20 showed very great improvement, 22 improved greatly in general health with some improvement in rickets condition, 9 slight improvement and 27 no change at all. Of these, 4 were old cases, 15 attended only two or three times and one was impossible to treat. The opinion reached was that the children were much less cross and were sleeping better. From being peevish miserable children they became contented and happy.

*Debility.*—49 cases were treated. Of these 10 were cured, 15 improved, 11 slightly improved, and 13 showed no change. Of these 7 made an average attendance of 3 and one remained well while on

Sunlight treatment but relapsed afterwards. The cases which showed improvement began to eat better, sleep better, and had more energy.

*Nervous debility.*—7 cases. 3 of these showed great improvement being much less nervous, more energetic and gaining in weight. 1 improved and 3 showed no improvement but as 2 of these only attended once not much weight can be attached to the fact of their non-improvement.

*Recurrent bronchitis.*—15 cases were treated. 6 much improved, 3 improved, 1 slight improvement, 5 showed no change—none of these attended more than twice. The improvement noted took the form of a lessening of and a diminution in the frequency of the attacks.

*Bronchial catarrh.*—13 cases were treated. 5 showed great improvement, 4 improved, 1 slight improvement, and 3 no improvement. There was an increase in weight, the lung condition improved and the general health was distinctly better.

*Underweight and not gaining.*—16 cases. These cases responded most satisfactorily to treatment, 9 showing great improvement, 4 improved, 1 slight improvement and 2 no improvement of which one only attended once. It was noticed that those cases did best who had more than one course. Short treatments did not give the same results. The children become more contented, a better colour and the appetite was greatly improved.

*Maramus.*—5 cases. 1 was completely cured, 1 showed great improvement and 1 improved. 2 showed no improvement, 1 dying of bronchitis before completing the course and the other had a careless mother who had been reported to the N.S.P.C.C. One case gained 8lbs. during his course of treatment and previous to treatment had been stationary in weight for three months.

*Cervical adenitis.*—13 cases were treated. 10 non-tuberculous and 3 of tuberculous origin. Of the non-tuberculous 5 were cured, 4 improved and 1 showed no improvement. The glands subsided in those cases who benefited by the treatment and the general health was better. Of the 3 tuberculous cases 2 showed excellent results, the glands subsiding, weight increased and a better colour. One was improving at the end of one course of treatment.

*Enteritis.*—6 cases were treated. 5 non-tuberculous and 1 tuberculous. Of the 5 non-tuberculous cases, 1 showed great improvement—no attack of diarrhoea 3 months subsequent to treatment, 3 improved—the attacks of diarrhoea being less severe and less frequent and one showed slight improvement. The tuberculous case had been treated from time to time for about 2 years. His mother stated that when on treatment his attacks were less. He was unable to complete his course as he developed ringworm.

*Miscellaneous.*—10 cases in all.

(a) *Anterior poliomyelitis.*—3 cases who showed improvement in general muscular tone, colour and appetite.

(b) *T.B. Osteitis.*—1 case of T.B. osteitis of one of the cervical vertebrae. This case did not complete treatment as he was removed to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, under Mr. Parker's supervision.

(c) *Old empyema.*—1 case which had been operated upon 6 months earlier. The improvement was marked, the lung expansion excellent and the general health excellent at the end of treatment.

(d) *Anaemia.*—1 case had been treated for months with iron tonics showing no improvement. On completion of treatment his anaemia was cured and he had gained weight.

(e) *Impetigo of Scalp.*—1 case. Had had a month's treatment before coming to the Clinic. She had two intensive courses of local application with the mercury vapour lamp. At the end of that time new hair was beginning to grow and the scalp was healthy.

(f) *Thyroid deficiency.*—1 case. General health improved but thyroid condition remained.

(g) *Kyphosis and scoliosis.*—1 case. There was improvement in general health but kyphosis and scoliosis remained unchanged.

(h) *Splenic Anaemia.*—1 case. This was a very ill child at commencement of treatment, after 3 treatments was removed to Royal Gwent Hospital where she died.

#### *Remarks on Cases (Mothers).*

*Neuritis.*—1 case of neuritis left shoulder and arm unrelieved by ordinary application. After a course of treatment had no further pain and general health improved also.

*Alopecia after confinement.*—1 case. This patient on her first visit to the Clinic had lost most of her hair. She had a full course. All her old hair dropped out and when she finished she had a vigorous growth of new hair.

*Lymphadenoma.*—1 case. The lymphadenomatous condition did not improve but the patient felt better in herself and was brighter in spirits.

*Anaemia after miscarriage.*—1 case. This case did very well regaining her colour and losing sensation of faintness.



*Neuro fibromatosis*.—This case derived no benefit from artificial sunlight therapy.

### *School Children.*

During 1931, 79 school children were treated. Four old patients reported progress but did not receive any further treatment. 3 cases of Mental Deficiency (adolescents) were also treated during the year. Conditions for which treated :—

#### *Condition for which treated :—*

Debility	...	...	37	
Nervous Debility	...	...	6	
Bronchitis	...	...	8	
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	4	
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	5	
Old Rickets	...	...	5	
Rheumatism	...	...	3	
Flat Foot	...	...	3	
Non-active Tuberculosis	..	..	2	
Miscellaneous	..	...	6— <i>a</i>	Scoliosis
			<i>b</i>	Kyphosis and Lordosis
			<i>c</i>	Petit Mal
			<i>d</i>	Chorea
			<i>e</i>	Enteritis
			<i>f</i>	Psoriasis

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79

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Total attendances, 1117 (including 102 for observation).

### *Remarks on Cases.*

*Debility*.—37 cases were treated. Most of the patients had more than one course of treatment. 32 of these improved, 10 markedly so, gaining weight becoming different children. Of the 5 who did not respond to treatment one only attended once, one very irregularly and one had to cease treatment owing to presence of albuminuria.

*Nervous debility*.—6 cases were treated. 3 improved greatly and the improvement was maintained when examined 3 months later, 2 improved and one showed no improvement.

*Bronchitis*.—8 cases. 5 improved, the attacks of bronchitis being less severe and less frequent. 2 of these had had no attacks 3 months after cessation of treatment, 3 showed no improvement.

*Bronchial catarrh*.—4 cases. 3 patients responded very satisfactorily. At the end of treatment the lungs were clear, the patient's colour had improved and weight had been gained. One case did not change but only attended once,



*Cervical adenitis.*—5 cases, one of which was of tuberculous origin. All improved, 2 markedly so. The glands subsided and the general health was better. The tuberculous case had no recurrence 3 months after cessation of treatment.

*Old rickets.*—5 cases. These patients, with the exception of one who died before completion of course, had more than one course. There was no improvement in the rickets condition but general health and muscular tone improved.

*Rheumatism.*—3 cases. 2 did very well, the pains disappearing and the patients became more energetic. In one case there was no change.

*Flat Foot.*—3 cases. All improved under treatment which was combined with exercises.

*Non-Active Tuberculosis.*—2 cases. One case of infected mediastinal glands with asthmatic attacks improved very much. While under treatment there were no asthma attacks and on reporting six months later stated that she had had a few attacks but they were not so severe and did not last as long as usual. The second case was improving at the end of course.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

(a) *Scoliosis.*—Had one course accompanied by exercises—improved.

(b) *Kyphosis and lordosis.*—Much improved after two courses of treatments. The back was straighter and the patient not so easily tired.

(c) *Petit mal.*—General health benefitted and parent stated that while under treatment patient slept better and had no attack of unconsciousness.

(d) *Chorea.*—Became less restless but still had chorea.

(e) *Enteritis.*—Non-tuberculous. No change.

(f) *Psoriasis.*—This patient had several courses of general and local application. For some time he had been treated by medical means with no results. The arms and legs were covered with psoriasis. At the end of treatment the improvement was very marked, the skin practically clear. 3 months later he reported and he was still clear. He had not been free from psoriasis for years.

*Mental Defects.*

*Debility.*—2 cases. 1 had full course of treatment and improved slightly, eating better and a better colour. 1 developed scabies and was unable to attend.

*Anaemia.*—1 case, attended 8 times. No change.

*Types of lamps used.*—As for treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

*General Remarks.*

The beneficial results obtained in early cases of rickets contrasted to the results when rickets is well established makes one realise the importance of early treatment and one would like to see it extended in the prevention of this disease. Malnutrition and debility also respond well to the treatment and in the cases of marasmus treated it was remarkable to watch the change from a miserable undernourished infant to a smiling contented well-nourished one.

*AUXILIARY CLINIC.*

During 1931 87 new cases were treated which included 1 male infant.

Of these cases 61 were expectant mothers. The Auxiliary Clinic works in close co-operation with the Ante-Natal Clinic. One session of the Auxiliary Clinic is held on Tuesday morning at the same time as the Ante-Natal Clinic is being held. This arrangement makes it easy for any patient, needing it, to be examined at both clinics during one visit. A report on the tests made in the Auxiliary Clinic is made to the Ante-Natal Clinic before the patient's next visit.

Of the cases examined, out of 87 only 27 were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

The same difficulty has been experienced as in previous years in getting the patients to attend regularly and the number of patients ceasing to attend before the end of treatment remains unsatisfactory.

*Conditions for which treated* (with comparative figures for previous 4 years) were:—

			1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Syphilis	...	...	2 <sup>†</sup>	—	3	4	5
Gonorrhoea	...	...	25	18	34	38	28
Leucorrhoea	...	...	26	24	17	14	10
Cystocele—Rectocele	...	...	1	—	1	1	2
Endocervicitis	...	...	13	6	—	6	7
Uterine displacements	...	...	—	—	—	2	1
Uterine tumours	...	...	—	1	—	1	2
Valvo Vaginitis	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Varicose Veins Ulcers	...	...	—	—	1	2	2
Miscarriages—Stillbirths	...	...	3	—	1	4	2
„ Premature births	...	...					
Uterine Haemorrhages	...	...	—	—	—	2	—
Pruritis	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Cervical Tear	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Constipation	...	...	1	—	—	2	1
Other conditions	...	...	1	3	—	4	4
No apparent disease	..	...	9	7	—	4	—
			87	59	58	84	65

†Includes 1 Infant.

*Total Attendances.*

N.V.D.	...	...	333	264	124	169	144
Syphilis	...	...	51	62	71	133	109
Gonorrhoea	...	...	924	821	954	1104	820
			1308	1147	1149	1406	1065

Doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given	12	9	3	35	11
Smears examined	103	107	109	120	8
Wassermann Reactions	19	11	12	29	2

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,263; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,166. This afforded a death rate of 13.07 compared with 10.98 in 1930, 12.62 in 1929, 11.15 in 1928, 12.45 in 1927, 10.49 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 11.53 and for the past 10 years 11.51.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1931 was 12.3.

334 deaths, or 28.6 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 154; Royal Gwent Hospital,

112; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 10; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 58. In addition, 166 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 111; Wooloston House, 30; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 4; Public Works and Places, 2; On board ship, 1; and in Private Institutions, etc., 18.

#### *Ward Statistics.*

Caerau (10.68) and Lliswerry (10.84) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (16.98) and Tredegar (15.31) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than that in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last five years by 7.02 per 1,000 of the population. Lliswerry Ward had the lowest rate for the same period, namely, 8.64.

The infantile death rates were lowest in Central (37.9) and Maindee (63.2) Wards, and the highest in Tredegar (106.1) and Alexandra (96.6) Wards. But if the average for the past five years is taken, Victoria Ward gives the lowest rate (42.4) and Central the highest (91.7).

The Zymotic death rate was lowest in Caerau (.950) and St. Julians (1.733) and highest in Central (4.70) and Alexandra (3.754).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in Caerau (.63) and St. Julians (.91), and highest in Central (2.58) and Tredegar (1.83).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in St. Woolos (1.08) and Maindee (1.20) and most fatal in Alexandra (2.32) and Central (2.12).

Cancer was most fatal in St. Woolos (2.03) and Maindee (1.60), and lowest in Alexandra (.88) and Victoria (.89).

The average Cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows :—

Ward			5 years' average 1925-30	1931
Crindau	...	...	1.578	0.967
Caerau	...	...	1.460	0.951
St. Woolos	...	...	1.483	2.027
Tredegar	...	...	0.744	1.264
Alexandra	...	...	1.128	0.883
Central	...	...	1.663	1.061
St. Julians	...	...	1.397	1.277
Maindee	...	...	1.413	1.600
Victoria	...	...	1.114	0.896
Lliswerry	...	...	0.830	0.931
Whole Town	...	...	1.270	1.155

The Cancer death rate in 1931 was lower by .257 per 1,000 than in 1930, and by .115 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years.

Cancer was most fatal in females in 1931. The sites of disease most fatal in males were the tongue, mouth and jaw, and liver, pancreas and gall bladder, and in females the intestines, rectum, and peritoneum.

#### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 218, compared with 152 in 1930, 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 2.44 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.23. These diseases accounted for 18.7 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 218 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 120 (lungs 100, other forms 20); Measles, 19; Scarlet Fever, 4; Diphtheria, 4; Influenza, 42; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 6; Whooping Cough, 4; Venereal Diseases, 6; Puerperal Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Meningococcal Meningitis, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 5; Septicaemia (non-puerperal), 3. Tuberculosis, Influenza and Whooping Cough were responsible for 76.1 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases. Last year the corresponding percentage was 86.8.

#### VACCINATION.

From a Public Health point of view the statistics are very unsatisfactory. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1931 was 21 per cent., compared with 26.3 per cent. in 1930. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .067).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 6—all of them were under 2 years of age and 4 of these were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of



age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures as follows :—

Period.			Rate per 1,000 Births	
1904—1908	...	...	20.91	
1909—1913	...	...	18.94	
1914—1918	...	...	13.1	
1916—1920	...	...	8.87	
1921—1925	...	...	7.52	
1926	...	...	7.24	} Average 6.18
1927	...	...	9.81	
1928	...	...	7.09	
1929	...	...	3.54	
1930	...	...	2.98	
1931	...	...	3.75	

The Diarrhœal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 8.4 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales, 6.0, compared with 3.75 at Newport.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year, but averages for quinquennial periods show a continuous decline in Newport.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation. The substitution of motors for horse-drawn vehicles has undoubtedly contributed considerably towards the reduction in the deaths from Diarrhœa.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .045).

117 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat above the average, and 4 deaths occurred; all of them were children under 5 years of age. The death rate was below that for the Great Town (.07) and slightly below the average rate for Newport. 29 of the 117 cases were under school age, and 80 cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 102 of the cases occurred during the last half of the year.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate .213).

1,524 cases of Measles were discovered or reported. 1,520 of these occurred during the first and second quarters, 296 of the 1,524

cases were under 5 years of age, and 950 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. There were 19 deaths. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was 17.08, which was above the average for the previous five years.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1931 was 1,922 (317 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was made compulsorily notifiable for one year as and from 20th May, 1930), compared with 1,320 (285 Chicken Pox) in 1930, and 1,000 during 1929.

6,373 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 1,726 houses (3,496 rooms) were disinfected, and 6,142 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 58 articles were destroyed.

3,526 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 431lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

### SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .045).

Since the epidemic of 1919-21, Scarlet Fever had been comparatively quiescent in Newport—a longer period than usual—consequently a large proportion of the inhabitants especially school children were susceptible to attacks of the disease. The Scarlet Fever incidence increased during the latter part of 1930, and continued during 1931. The total number of cases notified during the year was 976 with 4 deaths—135 cases in the first quarter, 133 in the second, 272 in the third, and 436 in the last quarter.

The disease was fairly evenly distributed on both sides of the river—411 on the East and 565 on the West side. Lliswerry Ward contributed 146 of the 976 cases during 1931.

The previous epidemic periods were as follows :—

1891—93	with	1758	cases	and	65	deaths
1896—97	„	642	„	16	„	„
1901—03	„	1021	„	31	„	„
1907—09	„	1374	„	30	„	„
1912—14	„	2065	„	46	„	„
1919—21	„	1633	„	14	„	„
1930—31	„	1283	„	4	„	„

Although a considerable proportion of the cases during 1931 were septic in type, the case death-rate was lower than during any previous epidemic. The septic cases were treated with injections of Scarlet Fever antitoxic serum.

The accommodation at Allt-yr-yn Hospital during the fourth quarter was insufficient to cope with those cases which required hospital isolation. To cope with the large amount of work involved in dealing with the epidemic and to assist mothers in the care of home-nursed case, three additional half-time Health Visitors—who had had previous experience of this work, were appointed temporarily in December. The recently completed Isolation Hospital at Crick was opened December 2nd, 1931, for the reception of convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever. This increased the daily average cases in hospital to 108 in December. The percentage removed to hospital during the year was 65.3.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate .045).

135 cases were notified, compared with 227 in 1930. The case rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 1.51 compared with 1.0 during the previous five years. 4 deaths occurred. The death rate was considerably lower than the average in County Boroughs. 74.1 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, and 10 "germ carriers" were discovered.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 36 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in most cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a possible fatal delay in some cases.

538,000 units (72 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

#### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, Nil.).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

Only 2 cases were notified—there were no deaths, compared with 8 cases and one death during 1930. The annual average number of cases

during the past 5 years was 6. The case rate was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are still thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Baneswell district, are very old and defective.

The Borough Surveyor has informed me that 340 yards of old brick sewers in the Baneswell area were replaced by new pipes.

6 houses in Somerton Place, which previously had cess pits, were connected up to the new sewer and water closets were installed, and with regard to refuse disposal the old tip at the St. Julians Brick Yard, which was considered objectionable, was closed, and a new tip was opened on the Glebe lands where material is deposited under the controlled method.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.345 (Lungs, 1.121; Other forms, .224)]

NOTIFICATIONS.—175 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1931; 119 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 68 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, and 63 per cent. in 1930.

64 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 50 of these were alive at the end of the year (78 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, and 71 per cent. in 1930.

Sexes affected :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	85	90
Other Forms	...	...	...	30	34
			Totals	<u>115</u>	<u>124</u>

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 701 :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	236	...	183	..	419
Non-Pulmonary	...	134	...	148	...	282
All Forms	...	<u>370</u>	...	<u>331</u>	...	<u>701</u>

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 175 notifications in 1931 and 120 deaths.



Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the following facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1931 were as follows :—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70, 62, 69, 62, 63 and 68.0.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1925-9, 679.6; and for 1930, 713.2.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculosis cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 334 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1931, compared with 316 in 1930, 421 in 1929, 321 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

There was an increase in the Tuberculosis death rate recorded in Newport during 1931 compared with 1930. This would be partly accounted for by the fact that the 1931 rate were calculated on the census figures, whereas the figures for previous years were based on the estimates given by the Registrar General.

Owing to the changes in population which have been taking place since 1921 on account of the housing difficulties, an accurate estimate of the population without a special census was not possible. The estimates for the last few years have been excessive, consequently the death rates, etc., for those years have been under-estimated.

If we compare the two census periods 1921 and 1931, we find that the death-rate from Tuberculosis affections of the lungs has not shown a decrease, but there has been a decided reduction in the death rate from Tubercular diseases of bones and joints, etc. This form of the disease is generally Bovine in origin and is conveyed to children and infants by



means of infected milk. The country is gradually appreciating the advantages of a "safe" milk. At present pasteurisation is the only "commercial" method of safeguarding our milk supplies.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				BOTH				Totals
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (excluding contacts):	65	72	11	5	5	10	18	10	149	179	177	115	620
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	65	72	11	5	5	10	18	10	70	82	29	15	196
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	97	148	100	423
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:	3	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	57	111	87	79	334
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	3	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	7	...	3	13
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	104	87	76	321
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:	16	4	4	...	13	3	6	3	161	218	245	179	803
(a) Cured	16	14	4	...	13	3	6	3	29	17	10	3	59
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	201	235	176	744
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:	202	176	43	26	36	85	77	63	238	261	120	89	708
(a) Diagnosis completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed	378	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	209	...	708

The after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1931.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Institutions on January 1st, 1931							
Definite	...	..		27	15	10	9
Observation	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...		27	15	10	9
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...		64	64	12	10
Observation	..	..		2	...	1	...
Total	...	...		66	64	13	10
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...		49	45	12	7
Observation	...	..		2	..	1	...
Total	..	...		51	45	13	7
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	..		14	8	1	1
Observation	...	..		...	...	..	...
Total	...	...		14	8	1	1
In Institutions on December 31st, 1931 :							
Definite	...	...		28	26	9	11
Observation	...	...		...	...	..	...
Total	...	...		28	26	9	11

### SMALL POX.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during 1931.

### CHICKEN POX.

During the year 437 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first, second and fourth quarters, when 237, 89 and 95 cases respectively were reported. The

disease was not confined to any part of the town, but was most prevalent on the east side of the River.

97 cases were reported amongst children under school age, and 262 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

*Males*—Tuesdays, 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

*Females*—Thursdays, 2 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department, was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1921-31 were as follows :

Attendances :	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Males	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054	3801	3765	3372	3241	3771
Females	917	954	1326	1063	1497	1296	1136	1223	1045	1126	1361
Totals	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4937	4988	4417	4367	5132

The new patients during 1931 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis ...	66	23	89
Soft chancre ...	26	1	27
Gonorrhœa ...	120	21	141
Not V.D. ...	43	13	56
Totals	255	58	313

Compared with 1930 there were 19 more new cases of Syphilis and 5 less new cases of Gonorrhoea during 1931 who attended for treatment.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1931 was 368, compared with 393 in 1930.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 78, compared with 80 in 1930, 110 in 1929, 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment, at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Local Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

### ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

851 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 100 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 14, a percentage fatality of 1.6, compared with 585 admissions and 21 deaths, percentage fatality of 3.6, for 1930. The daily average in hospital was 73.8 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Encephalitis Lethargica, and Cerebro-spinal Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following:—The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Ebbw Vale, Llantarnam,

Abercarn, Mynyddislwyn, and Pontypool; and the Rural District Councils of St. Mellons and Magor.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

637 or 65.3 per cent. of the 976 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 31 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 668 cases. The average age of the patients was 8.5 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 33.9 days.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

Only 2 cases were admitted into Hospital—both borough cases. Both patients recovered. The average age of the patients was 20 years, and the average stay in Hospital was 18.5 days.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

100 of the 135 cases of Diphtheria notified (74.1 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital. 66 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 166 cases. 6 cases proved fatal—3 being non-residents. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 3.6 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 32.8 days, and the average age of all the patients was 9.8 years.

#### OTHER DISEASES.

The admissions included 5 Pneumonia cases, Puerperal Pyrexia 3 (one of which died from Puerperal Fever), Cerebro Spinal Fever 2 cases, 2 notified as Encephalitis Lethargica (one died from Tubercular Meningitis), Broncho Pneumonia 1, Chicken Pox 1, and Acute Poliomyelitis 1.

#### CEFN HOSPITAL.

This was closed and demolished at the end of July. Crick House was officially opened for the reception of patients by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor T. Crowther) on July 23rd, 1931.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1931, 5,611 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 546; Sputum for Tubercle, 178; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, 4; Blood for Typhoid, 11; Specimens for Gonococci, 53; Other specimens, 34; Total, 826.

*Schools.*—Swabs from Contacts, 450; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 625; Total, 1,075.

*Health Department.*—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 197; from Suspected cases, 36; and from Contacts, 838; Sputa for



Tubercle, 1; Smears for Gonococci, 106; Other Specimens, 115; Total, 1,293.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 2,364; Blood for Typhoid, 3; Sputum, 1; Faeces and Urine, 4; Smears for Gonococci, 3; Other specimens, 9; Total, 2,384.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 12; Sputa, 21; Total, 33.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1931 in a nett saving of over £500 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

### NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

#### MORTUARY STATISTICS:

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Bodies removed to Mortuary	23	31	47	39	43	36	44	37	52	36
Number of Postmortems	15	19	30	20	21	16	22	22	26	22
Enquiries re above	23	31	47	37	42	27	30	27	27	23

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

#### POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>
No. 1.	Mr. C. Styles	Dr. H. A. Keane
No. 2.	Mr. H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade
No. 3.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Dr. W. M. James
No. 4.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Dr. W. M. James
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade

There have been no changes introduced since the transfer of Poor Law functions to Local Authorities, but since the 12th November, 1931, the Relieving Officers in this town have had added to their duties, temporarily, the work of conducting enquiries into applications for Transitional Unemployment Benefit.

There are no up-to-date figures regarding the populations of the Relief Districts but the figures at the 1921 census were as follows :—

No. 1	...	...	22,000
No. 2	...	...	24,869
No. 3	...	...	16,000
No. 4	...	...	17,081
No. 5	...	...	14,548

#### HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital.*—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

*Small Pox Hospital.*—The old Port Sanitary Small Pox Hospital at Cefn was closed and demolished in July, 1931. Crick House Hospital was officially opened the same month. This Hospital was established by the County Borough Authority for the reception of Town and Port cases. A considerable amount of misunderstanding has existed in reference to the suitability of this hospital for the isolation of Small Pox. The following facts should, therefore, be noted :—

*Situation.*—The population in the neighbourhood is entirely rural. There is no church, inn, or any business premises within  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile of the building.

The population within a quarter of a mile is under 70 in number, therefore well under the maximum of 200 referred to in the official memorandum for Small Pox Hospitals.

The population within a radius of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile is less than 120, which is also far below the maximum of 600 inhabitants referred to in the same memorandum.

The main entrance is on a main road, but the nearest part of a ward is over 50 feet from any boundary wall, and therefore it complies with the 40 feet standard laid down in the above memorandum.

The whole of the Hospital wards, nurses' quarters and caretakers' quarters are 40 feet from the boundary wall. The nearest portion of certain of the offices are 20 feet from the boundary, but it is a common feature in Fever Hospitals for certain hospital buildings to be situated at the Hospital entrance close to the boundary, and for certain members of the staff to reside there. The buildings, therefore, comply with the requirement that every building which is to contain infected persons, etc., should be at least 40 feet distant from the boundary.

The whole of the administration department is separated from the hospital wards by the solid side wall of the hospital block and is under a separate roof. The entrances to the administrative block are situated at a reasonable distance from the hospital block. The patients' grounds are further separated from the main entrance and drive, etc., by a high wall.

Most Medical Officers of Health have accepted the principle of the cubicle system of isolation in reference to infectious diseases. Under this system patients suffering from different infectious diseases are not only treated under the same roof, but by means of cubicle isolation they are treated in the same wards and attended by the same nurses.

The arrangements at Crick House Isolation Hospital ensure a more thorough separation of the nurses' quarters from the infectious wards than is provided in many modern Fever Hospitals for patients suffering from different infectious diseases nursed on the above accepted principles.

The two main wards are provided with the most modern fully louvred Sanatorium type of windows on three sides, with supplementary ventilators in the chimney flues in addition to doors on the fourth side.

Two of the smaller wards are provided with similar louvred windows on two sides with doors and chimney flue ventilators on the other sides.

The remaining side ward is provided with louvred panes above French windows on one side with doors and chimney flue ventilators on the other sides.

As the Hospital is only used for the isolation of one disease at a time the doors can be used for supplementing the cross ventilation otherwise provided.

There is ample space in the grounds for the erection of blocks—temporary or otherwise—40 feet apart and from the boundary walls and other buildings, which would provide more than double the present accommodation.

The whole of the Hospital site is surrounded by a solid stone wall varying in height from 7 to 10 feet, and therefore fully complies with the official recommendation of a wall or close fence not less than 6 feet 6 inches in height.

The Hospital has been used for the isolation of Scarlet Fever cases since it was opened and has answered the purposes admirably.

*Ambulance Facilities.*—The Corporation has three ambulances. New Infectious Diseases Ambulance.—A 6 cylinder, 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance with self-changing gear, was purchased

during the year for the conveyance of infectious cases. The vehicle was put into official use (after a trial run) on August 3rd, 1931. It has accommodation for 6 persons in addition to driver. There are two stretchers for recumbent cases. The old infectious diseases ambulance is now kept as a reserve ambulance. The accident ambulance, which is in the charge of the Police is housed at the Fire Station. The removal of all patients to Woolston House Infirmary is now undertaken by the Health Department in co-ordination with the Police, who make use of the accident ambulance for this purpose when possible.

*Tuberculosis.*—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to three private nursing homes. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means. Cases are also admitted into the Maternity Ward of Woolston House Infirmary.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyderry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months. 4 Newport cases were admitted during the year and spent a total of 611 days there.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a Maternity Home for poor law cases.

#### HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Woolston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

#### EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Apart from the provision of hospital treatment for the sick poor and a certain number of emergency cases at Woolston House, and the work done at Private Nursing Homes, the work of providing hospital accommodation at Newport for the general public has been carried out by the Royal Gwent Hospital. This institution is performing a great service to the public in this respect, and thanks to its great reputation



it has created a demand for Hospital treatment far beyond its powers of fulfilment. The great demand for surgical beds has interfered with the extension of the medical work there.

In the last "waiting list" for the mid-year period there were 428 patients awaiting admission into the Royal Gwent Hospital, namely, male, medical and surgical, 129; female, medical and surgical, 115; children, 84; eye cases, 10; ear, nose and throat, 90. With such a waiting list there is ample scope for extension of the hospital services of the town, without competition. The Medical and Surgical Staff at the Royal Gwent Hospital have recently drawn the attention of the Directors to the inadequacy of the existing bed accommodation in all departments, and the Chairman of the House Committee on May 5th referred to the difficulties which arise in the admission of patients, owing to the totally inadequate bed accommodation. The opening of the unused ward as a Women's and Children's or Children's ward will increase the accommodation materially, but it will not meet the requirements of the town.

I have received from Mr. Millward, the Secretary-Superintendent, particulars in reference to the total admissions into the Royal Gwent Hospital from all areas, they are as follows:—medical cases, 344; surgical, 1,306; gynecological and maternity, 207; venereal diseases, 77; ear, nose and throat, 274; ophthalmia neonatorum, 13; eye cases, 145; but the information re Newport cases admitted is not available. The sick poor, contributors under a voluntary scheme to our Voluntary Hospitals, and those who can afford to pay for admission into private nursing homes are fairly well provided for in respect to hospital treatment, but there is a large section of the community not included in these categories who find it very difficult to obtain admission into Hospitals, except for accidents. Hospital accommodation should be provided either in Voluntary or Municipal hospitals, for paying patients who cannot afford to utilise private nursing homes.

The excellent hospital accommodation at Woolston House cannot be satisfactorily utilised for the public until it is "appropriated" under the Local Government Act.

#### HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association has brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Committees of the Corporation contribute to the funds of the Association for the nursing of their respective sick cases at home, namely, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home, the Education Committee for children of school age, the Health Committee for Pneumonia, cases of Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc., and the Public Assistance Committee give a small contribution towards the home nursing of the sick poor.



The Association made 2,897 visits to 177 cases on behalf of the Corporation during 1931. 1,276 of these visits were in reference to children under 5 years of age and 1,621 visits to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and special maternity cases. A grant of £100 was made to the Nursing Association for such work.

#### LEGISLATION WHICH CAME INTO FORCE IN 1931.

The Newport Corporation (No. 2) Act, 1930, may be said to have become fully operative in 1931. The Sections with which the Health Services are concerned are :—

*Section 33.* Enables the Corporation to provide or by notice require the provision of portable covered galvanised iron dustbins for dwelling houses, etc.

*Section 34 and 35.* Defines a Tent, Van, or Shed as a house or building and prohibits their erection, occupation or use without the Corporation's consent.

*Section 46.* Enables the Corporation to make Byelaws (if and when they have put into force a system of marking meat under the powers of Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924) requiring all meat intended for food within the Borough to be deposited at an appointed place for inspection before being offered for sale.

*Section 47.* Defines a *noise nuisance* and provides that it may be dealt with in accordance with the provisions relating to nuisances of the Public Health Act, 1875.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows :—

The total number of samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act for the year ended December 31st, 1931, was 232. Of these 154 were official samples and the remaining 78 were informal or trial samples.

The detailed list of articles examined is as follows :—Milk, 152; Butter, 9; Margarine, 6; Cream, 2; Lard, 7; Beef Dripping, 3; Cheese, 5; Sausage, 5; Chicken and Ham paste, 2; Tea, 3; Vinegar, 4; Mustard, 1; Demerara Sugar, 3; Pepper, 2; Jelly, 2; Sauce, 1; Jam, 1; Custard Powder, 3; Glycerine, 1; Camphorated Oil, 1; Cyder, 1; Mineral Waters, 2; Olive Oil, 1; Zinc Ointment, 1; Tincture of Iodine, 1; Lime Water, 1; Arrowroot, 1; Ground Ginger, 1; Condensed Milk, 1; Banana Cream, 1; Orange Cream, 1; Cocoa, 2; Coffee and Chicory, 1; Epsom Salts, 2; Raisins, 2.

*Milks*.—152 samples were analysed and of these 147 proved to be genuine, but 5 failed to conform to the necessary standards, the particulars being as follows :—

Three samples contained *Added Water* to the extent of 6.71 per cent., 8.94 per cent. and 15.53 per cent. respectively, and two samples were *Deficient in Fat* to the extent of 2.67 per cent. and 10.0 per cent.

The average composition of the milks examined throughout the year was :—Fat, 3.67 per cent., Solids not Fat, 8.71 per cent., Total Solids, 12.38 per cent., and for the purposes of comparison the corresponding figures for the three previous years are given below :—

Year.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Total Solids.
	%	%	%
1928	3.42	8.72	12.14
1929	3.42	8.80	12.22
1930	3.52	8.78	12.30

The average composition is quite satisfactory being well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations.

The general composition arrange under my usual classification is as follows :—

*According to Content of Fat—*

Under 3 per cent., 2; 3 to 3.49 per cent., 49; 3.5 to 3.99 per cent., 67; 4 to 4.49 per cent., 27; 4.5 per cent. and over, 7.

*According to Content of Solids not Fat—*

Under 8.5 per cent., 3; 8.5 to 8.69 per cent., 50; 8.7 to 8.89 per cent., 65; 8.9 to 9.09 per cent., 33; 9.1 per cent. and over, 1.

All the milk samples were tested for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter which were entirely absent in every case.

The specimens of *Cream* contained a satisfactory proportion of milk fat and were free from boric acid and other preservatives.

The *Condensed Milk* was in accordance with the Requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

In the case of the *Butter* samples all these were found to be entirely free from admixture with foreign fats and the percentage of water was not excessive. Preservatives were absent from all these samples.

The *Margarines* were composed of vegetable and animal fats of wholesome character, were free from preservatives and water was not excessive.

The samples of *Lard* were of satisfactory quality and free from excessive acidity or rancidity.

The composition of the specimens of *Cheese* was in each case satisfactory, and in the case of the Cheeses wrapped in metallic foil, no contamination by tin or lead had taken place.

The specimens of *Sausage* and *Meat Paste* proved to be of wholesome composition and free from preservatives.

The specimens of *Tea* were found to consist of genuine leaf of the Tea plant free from dust and sweepings.

The various spices and condiments were free from adulteration and of good standard quality.

Various Pharmaceutical preparations have been submitted during the year and in every case these proved to be in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

Two samples of *Raisins* were found to contain sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 1422 and 1005 parts per million respectively and it has been necessary to issue certificates against these samples as the proportion of sulphur dioxide was considerably in excess of the legal maximum of 750 parts per million.

With regard to the remaining samples, no special comment is necessary as all were perfectly satisfactory in quality and free from any deleterious ingredients.

The total number of samples adulterated amounted to 3.02 per cent. of the whole of the samples received during the year.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

27 samples were examined, 7 of them were of "high bacterial purity," 13 of them were reported to be satisfactory, 5 of moderate bacterial purity, and 2 were unsatisfactory. The latter two were samples of Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk taken after delivery at a Public Institution and the unsatisfactory condition was found to be due to delay in transit.

All the samples of milk which were tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli showed the absence of those disease producing organisms.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, this work has increased considerably of late years. New regulations have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1931 no fewer than 16,545 visits were made to different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)] :—Nil.

27 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 278 Bovine animals were examined; these were found satisfactory.

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1931 was 3,635, including 3,033 beasts, 1,189 calves, 10,632 pigs, 6,347 sheep, and 15,434 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 40,266 for the years 1926-1930.

*Condemned Foods.*—74,014lbs.—over 23 tons—of various food-stuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, which accounted for 67,915½lbs. Of Fish 1409½lbs., Shellfish 442lbs., Turkeys 15lbs., Pork Pies 460lbs., Sausages 60lbs., Cabbages 2,380lbs., Milk 20¾lbs., and Tinned Foods 932lbs. were condemned. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was decomposition. Of the 67,915½lbs. of Meat dealt with the chief trouble was Tuberculosis—3,498lbs.; Inflammation and Chills accounted for 4,151lbs., Blood poisoning and Abscesses 5,773½lbs., Fluke Disease and Dropsy 973½lbs., Emaciation 5,571lbs., Accidents and Natural Death, 1,086lbs., Actinomycosis 948lbs., Quarter Evil 392lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 788lbs., Other Causes 1,521lbs. 65,494lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 722½lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 2,194½lbs. at the Provision Market, 70lbs. at the Railway Station, 692lbs. at Cold Stores, and 121lbs. at other private premises.

## BLIND PERSONS' ACT.

There were 188 Blind Persons (100 males and 88 females) on our register for 1931. Of these, 157 came under the classification of “Unemployable Blind.” 149 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 8 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The



total number of persons, who in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 33, made up as follows :—

Mentally defective	...	...	6
Physically defective	...	...	12
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	2
Mentally defective and deaf	...	...	1
Deaf-blind	...	...	12
			—
			33
			—

There was one registered person in Newport in 1931 per 474 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 700 inhabitants in 1930.

Apparently the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 12 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1931 the number had been increased to 56,853, and it is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within the last 3 or 4 years.

#### *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

92 of the 122 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £2,648.

#### *Wireless Sets for the Blind.*

The Medical Officer of Health issued 71 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.



## HEALTH EDUCATION.

*General.*—2,000 copies of the Journal "Better Health" have been distributed monthly throughout the year. Two pages were used for local articles and local services. The Journal has been distributed to Doctors and Dentists for use in their waiting rooms, to Hairdressers' saloons, Free Libraries, Clubs, the Municipal Schools for elder scholars, and to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and Centres. In this way a large circulation was ensured.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—At three of the Council Schools weekly mothercraft classes are held for the elder girl scholars. The lectures and demonstrations are given by three of the Health Visitors—Mrs. Grabner, Miss Davies, and Miss Bond.

*Venereal Diseases.*—Very successful Mass Meetings were held at the Empire Theatre, Sunday, March 15th, 1931. Nearly 600 women attended the afternoon meeting when Dr. B. Mary Smithies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., spoke on "Destroyers of Health, Home and Happiness," and films were shown. The chair was taken by Mrs. Councillor S. J. Hayward. In the evening there was an audience of 1,450 adults and hundreds of people could not gain admission. Robert Forgan, Esq., M.C., M.P., M.A., M.D., D.P.H., spoke on "Personal and Racial Health" and films were again shown. Mr. Alderman W. A. Linton, J.P., presided. A large amount of literature was distributed and sold at both meetings.

To obtain these results 20,000 leaflets were judiciously distributed and posters were displayed throughout the Town. The total expenditure was £34 5s. 11d., the receipts amounted to £11 12s. 10d. Collection £9 14s. 4d., Sale of Literature £1 18s. 6d.), making the net cost £22 13s. 1d.

*National Rat Week.*—During the week October 17th to 24th the Ministry's Cinematograph Film "The Rat Menace" was shown in a local cinema and seen by about 5,000 people. Articles on Rats in "Better Health," 2,000 copies of which publication were distributed. Continuous efforts throughout the year, including the regular employment of an expert rat officer, but no special expenditure was incurred during the National Rat Week.

## WATER SUPPLY.

## RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

	Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro ...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	37ft.
Do. Subsidy	86,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos ...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood ...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
	665,000,000		

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

Reference was made in the 1927 Annual Report to the important extension of the Town's water supply at Talybont.

### METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 263 feet above sea-level.

In Table 16 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 43.32 inches compared with 49.04 inches in 1930, and an average of 47.91 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November with 7.71 inches. October was the driest month with .69 of an inch. Rain fell 190 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1317.3 compared with a five years' average of 1463.4 hours. The daily mean was 3.60 hours of sunshine (29.0 per cent.). June was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 55.0° F. and minimum temperature 43.1° F. The warmest day of the year was August 4th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 76° F. The warmest night was August 5th with 60° F. The coldest day was January 7th, 33° F.; the coldest night of the year was also January 7th, 19° F.

### RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year :—

## URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	...	149
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	5850
do. Rats killed :—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	168
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins	...	...	428
Total	...	...	596

## PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—5,185. (approx.)				Where killed.			
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).							
	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Brown	68	195	263	On Ships	...	1077	
Black	359	718	1077	On Shore	...	263	
Totals	427	913	1340			1340	
TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—							
URBAN	...	...	...	596			
PORT	...	...	...	1340			
				1936			

## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Inspected.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Totals.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Both Sexes
Private Houses	93	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Hotels and Breweries	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House Destructor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Other Public Buildings	10	4	7	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	11
Our Mills, Food Stores, etc.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Streets, Allotments, Refuse Tips and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Open Spaces	12	88	265	—	56	112	—	144	377	—	521
Clothing Apparel Stores and Shops	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Other classes	7	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Totals	149	94	275	59	56	112	—	150	387	59	596

Number of Baits laid, 5,850.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

	Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes	
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544
1931	...	...	...	103	103	8	95	...	...	105	95
6 mo's to Dec 31 1931	...	...	...	62	62	11	51	...	...	62	51
Totals	634	1452	2086	556	2642	78	2564	1385	3471	4027	3949

\*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126 and 278 houses "To Rent."

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1931, 4,027 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 3,471 have been built under Corporation schemes, 1,385 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 78 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 3,949 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1931. On the basis of an aver-

age of 5.5 persons per house, these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 21,719 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 9,853 at the end of 1931.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC. WORK DONE DURING 1931.

### I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	..	4207
Systematic Inspection	...	...	423
Other Private Houses	...	...	1704
Vans and Tents	..	...	1803
Registered Premises which were also Dwelling Houses	...	...	4366
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	3476
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	12
			15,991

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 :—

Systematic                      ...                      423

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—17.

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit :—775.

### II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers :—509.

### III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

Apart from the 17 houses referred to under heading 1. (3), 78 statutory notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to further action.

A total of 15,991 visits were made in connection with above work.



1,618 houses with an estimated population of 9,025 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year. This figure includes 404 houses on the Maesglas Housing Estate with an estimated population of 1,992 persons.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 17 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 52 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above, with an estimated population of 179 persons.

*Flusing Cisterns.*—11 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c.; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,340 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Houses Systematically Inspected...	2607	1855	1115	1232	1399	1196	1399
Houses dealt with by Committee...	4	1	2	7	3	...	...
Houses Closed ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Houses Repaired ...	1179	1010	979	1070	898	332	219
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ...	3074	3776	3102	2197	2321	2883	3102
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>							
No. of Houses on Supervision List	...	...	1125	1227	1222	1617	1617
No. of Houses put on Supervision List during year ...	38	2	...	186	...	403	...
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	4312	2926	3632	4218	3020	4307	4218
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	323	618	199	200	242	191	191

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1931. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist among the poor in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these sublet houses. There were 15 houses on the register at the end of the year. 194 inspections and re-visits were made, and 18 notices were served for the abatement of 28 nuisances discovered. 8 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness, 2 were due to overcrowding, and 8 to dilapidations.

## SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1931 they numbered 31 and provided accommodation for 336 seamen. 366 visits and re-visits were made to these houses, viz. :—286 inspections and 80 re-visits. 34 nuisances were discovered, 1 due to want of cleanliness, and 33 due to sanitary defects. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1932. 7 new licences were granted during the year.

## SCAVENGING.

Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises :—

## 1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories ...	...	32	19	3	2
Workshops (including Bake-houses) ...	490	886	208	58	42
Outworkers Premises ...	54	38	3	1	1
Totals ...	544	956	230	62	45

## REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

40 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely, Scarlet Fever, 24; Diphtheria, 4; Pneumonia, 7; and Tuberculosis, 5. 27 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by the Senior Inspector, the Assistant Inspectors, and Health Visitors, during 1931 :—to registered premises, 7,566; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 11,260; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 32,814; making a grand total of 51,640, compared with 54,303 last year.

This is my 36th and last Annual Report on the health of the town.

Public Health during that period has made great progress in this country.

At Newport the death-rate in 1895 was 19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum. During the 5 years period 1926-30 it was just under 12 per 1,000 per annum.

The birth-rate has gone down from 36.2 per 1,000 to less than 18. If this reduction continues the deaths will exceed the births. It will then become a matter for serious national consideration.

The death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases has gone down during the same period from 1.64 to .4 per 1,000.

Diphtheria (from .3 to .01), Enteric Fever (from .12 to .01), and Diarrhoeal diseases (from .46 to .04) showed the greatest reductions.

The Pneumonia and Bronchitis death-rates have also been reduced during that period from 3.47 to 1.3, whilst the Tuberculosis death-rate was 1.58 in 1895 compared with 1.18 in 1930.

On the other hand the death-rate attributed to Cancer has shown a marked increase during the last 36 years. This is undoubtedly due to a great extent to a more accurate diagnosis of the disease.

Institutional treatment of disease has become much more common. The percentage of the inhabitants dying in Hospitals, etc., has increased by 19.3 during the last 30 years, or to from 10.6 in 1895 to 29.9 in 1931.

I have always endeavoured to keep Newport in the vanguard of progress in public matters and wish to thank the Town Council for their support in that direction and their kind consideration of my proposals at all times.

I also wish to thank the staff of the Health Department for their valuable support during my tenure of office.

Mr. Spencer E. Jones, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, retired from office after 43 years of services and I wish to record my appreciation of his valuable services to the town during that long period. My sincere thanks are also due to the staff generally and to the clerical staff. Owing to the pressure of work a large amount of overtime has been done by the clerical staff. This applies in particular to Mr. Percy Jones, who has given me invaluable help in the general work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1931.

Mr. Spencer E. Jones retired from the post of Chief Sanitary Inspector in June, 1931, and I commenced my duties in this capacity on July 1st, 1931.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974
1927	1189	36463	12509	1348	794
1928	1040	37480	14216	2103	1080
1929	1019	36822	15785	1543	878
1930	1034	35551	18752	1615	837
Averages	1128	37410	15189	1607	915
<b>1931</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>34581</b>	<b>17059</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>805</b>

718 complaints were received and investigated. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention.

Arising out of these complaints 1,049 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered necessitating the service of 461 notices upon the persons responsible.

## SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES AND PRIVATELY OWNED REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The total number of houses on the "Supervision List" is 1,618, of which 562 are privately owned.

The supervision of these houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department, and in this connection 3,917 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

It is a comparatively easy matter to see whether a house is really



clean, superficially clean (just a quick brush round when the Inspector is seen in the vicinity), or dirty.

The detection of vermin is difficult and more especially as some tenants are loath to give real assistance and often, indeed, resort to subterfuge to conceal the fact that their rooms are verminous.

The eradication of vermin and particularly the bed bug is more difficult still.

The task of disinfestation presents peculiar difficulties, for the resistance of the bed bug to fumigation is surprisingly great and although temporary relief may be obtained there is always a tendency for a recurrence of the trouble.

The difficulties are increased when the houses are very old, with broken plaster and lath and plaster partitions, etc., and in some cases in new premises where means of communication and therefore infestation exist between contiguous houses.

The disinfestation of 232 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be overestimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

#### FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 11 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,340 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

#### SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1931, there were 29 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your Register with a total accommodation for 251 seamen.

During the year licences in respect of 5 of these were cancelled at the request of their respective keepers. Seven additional licences have been granted, so that there are now 31 Seamen's Lodging Houses with a total accommodation for 336 seamen.

This accommodation appears to be ample for the present requirements of the Port as shown by the following table :—

No. of Seamen for whom accommodation is available ...	336
No. of Seamen accommodated ... ..	98
Percentage of accommodation in use ... ..	29.4%

In the year 1896 Byelaws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection, and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.



In pursuance of these Byelaws, 366 visits were made during the past 12 months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Byelaws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only 34 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied after the service of 14 informal notices, and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and limewashing, was carried out under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review, 133 smoke observations were made and in instances where undue emissions were observed, the firms concerned were immediately notified.

Whenever practicable, advice is given to those responsible for the management of the boilers and it is hoped that by this co-operation a considerable reduction in the emissions of black smoke from boiler chimneys will be effected.

Persuasion and a willingness to co-operate do not however always produce the desired result, and it is indicated that in the future stricter measures will have to be considered to supplement the persuasive powers of your officers in combating the smoke evil.

Far more attention will have to be devoted by manufacturers to the question of smoke abatement and if it was fully realised that smoke abatement was a sound investment paying a good dividend, and not merely as some believe, a coercive measure put on the Statute Book for the sole purpose of harassing industry, then the present apathetic and indifferent attitude would soon disappear.

If we cannot persuade manufacturers that chimneys belching forth enormous quantities of smoke are a menace to public health then we must appeal to their pockets and convince them that a smoky chimney denotes wasteful and inefficient methods of boiler management with a consequent irrecoverable pecuniary loss.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Handbills have been distributed to greengrocers, grocers, fish-mongers and others concerned, calling their attention to the Orders in Council made under the Merchandise Marks Act relating to the marking of the following imported produce:—Fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs in shell, dried eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, honey, and frozen or chilled salmon.

It was found that a large percentage of the traders were unaware

of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of imported produce.

Since the distribution of the handbills, however, and subsequent warning letters where necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the Marking Orders.

#### MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

During the year numerous visits were made in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these entertainment houses.

Any defects in the sanitary arrangements are readily detected and are remedied by the management upon request.

The problem of maintaining adequate and suitable ventilation, however, cannot be so easily dealt with.

Until hygrometers are installed as an integral fitting in these places, thus enabling readings to be taken at any time by officers of the department, the question of ventilation will remain a matter for conjecture.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

Premises where rag flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are periodically submitted for examination by the Public Analyst to ensure that the required standard is maintained.

In each case the samples submitted were above the standard of purity required by the Acts.

#### STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 278. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 174 such sprayings were carried out. 12 notices were served on occupiers for nuisances, three being for accumulation of manure. This work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. There were 544 premises on the Register, Inspections, 956; nuisances dealt with, 62; notices served, 45; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 230. 40 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness; 3 to want of drainage of floors; 7 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, not separate for sexes, unsuitable, or defective. 30 of the 62 nuisances were discovered in

Bakehouses, 17 being due to the need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 625 inspections were made of them. 18 nuisances were discovered, 16 being due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer months, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control.

#### SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (15). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 73 inspections were made, 7 of the 28 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

The various Acts of Parliament, Government Orders and Regulations issued during recent years have increased the work of food inspection enormously and also have made the duties much more onerous and exacting. The staff available for the work is inadequate to carry out the duties as they should be carried out. In the effort to supervise the preparation and sale of foods in the Borough, 16,545 visits have been made to 15 different classes of premises concerned. The classes of premises and the number of visits paid to each are enumerated in Table No. 18. 74,014lbs. of food were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, compared with 76,293lbs. during 1930. 55,494lbs. were condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse, 722½lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 2,194½lbs. at the Provision Market, 70lbs. at the Railway Station, 692lbs. at the Cold Stores, and 4,121lbs. at Other Private Premises. Beef and Veal accounted for 56,898½lbs., Mutton and Lamb 3,806½lbs., Pork and Bacon 7,210½lbs., Fish 1,409½lbs., Shellfish 442lbs., Tinned Goods 932 lbs., Pork Pies 460lbs., Sausages 60lbs., Cabbages 2,380lbs., and Turkeys 415lbs. Decomposition was the reason for the cause of condemnation of 8,312lbs. of Food. In reference to meat the chief cause of condemnation was Tuberculosis, which accounted for 33,498lbs., Fluke Disease and Dropsy came next with 9,973lbs., Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 5,773½lbs., Emaciation

5,571lbs., Inflammation and Chills 4,151lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 3,086lbs., Actinomycosis, 948lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 788lbs., Quarter Evil 392lbs., and Other Causes 521lbs.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

It will be noted that more than half of the beef found upon examination to be unfit for food was condemned for tuberculosis.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin test.

This figure must not, however, be considered as an indication of the quality of the beasts sent into the Public Slaughterhouse because a large number of the animals are sent in for slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order as having either reacted to the Tuberculin test or for showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.

It has been estimated by Professor Hobday that tuberculosis costs the farmers about £2,000,000 a year.

The increase in the animal population that will come with the long overdue revival in agriculture will be proportionately diseased unless immediate steps are taken to provide money for research, research that will aim at prevention and the ruthless stamping out of tuberculosis in our herds—and milk supply.

#### FLUKE DISEASES—DISTOMATOSIS.

The effects of the wet summer began to manifest themselves towards the end of the year by the increased incidence of fluke disease in sheep.

At present, the livers only of the majority of the cases met in the slaughterhouse are affected, but the indications are that later on the mortality amongst the flocks in low lying areas will be high and that many of the carcasses of sheep slaughtered at the Slaughterhouse will be unfit for food.

It is interesting to note that infected sheep usually thrive in the early stages of the attack, due no doubt to the increased discharge of bile and its effect upon digestion. Later on, however, with the increase in the number of the parasites and consequent enlargement of the liver serious disturbance in the nutrition is caused, followed by acute anaemia and finally hydraemic cachexia.

The last serious outbreak of the disease occurred in 1920 and it is to be hoped for all concerned that the present signs are not an indication of a repetition.



# ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold are inspected at frequent intervals, care being taken to ensure that the utmost cleanliness is maintained in the preparation, handling and storage of this commodity.

Where premises are found to be quite unsuitable for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, owing to unsuitable structure, dilapidations, unsuitable or unwholesome condition, the existence of which would render the ice cream liable to become contaminated, the vendor or manufacturer is warned that until the premises are put into a satisfactory condition, permission will be withheld for the manufacture or storage of ice cream with the alternative of proceedings being instituted under the provisions of the Newport Corporation Act, 1906.

The conditions prevailing in the town were on the whole very satisfactory. In regard to cleanliness the worst offenders were keepers of Bakehouses and Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens. All nuisances discovered on premises where foods were prepared and sold were remedied on the service of informal notices.

*Private Slaughterhouses.*—There are only two of these premises licensed within the Borough. Both are in a fairly good state of repair and are well kept. 183 notices were received during the year of intention to slaughter, and a total of 647 animals were slaughtered:—Cattle 23, Pigs 550, Sheep and Lambs 74.

*Public Slaughterhouse.*—This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 53,349½lbs. of beef and veal, 3,630½lbs. of mutton and lamb, 6,514lbs. of pork, were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

*Bakehouses.*—The number on the register was 74 within the Borough; Inspections, 433 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 30, for which 22 notices were served; 72 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—26 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

*Cowsheds (12), Milkshops and Dairies (208).*—The 220 premises on the register have received 1,612 inspections. 23 new milkshops were added to the register and 40 removed during the year. There are now 5 "Special Designation" milksellers in the Borough—1 selling "Certified," 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), and 2

"Pasteurised." The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very effective in promoting cleanliness in the milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Table 1.

## CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1931.

Wards.	Area in Acres.	Census, 1921.				June 30th, 1931.						Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)			
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House	No. of Persons.			Houses						
		Male	Female	Total			Increase or Decrease since last Census	Male	Female	Total	No. Built in 12 months			Increase since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough	
															Inhabited	Void
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	6'01	-13'45	4157	4114	8271	...	82	...	...	1681	4'92	29'86
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	5'3	-242	4282	5177	9459	16	389	...	...	2216	4'27	18'84
St. Woolos	244	3520	4341	7861	5'3	-463	3320	4078	7398	-1	58	...	...	1541	4'80	30'32
Tredegar ...	79	4087	3985	8072	7'3	-951	3522	3599	7121	-6	13	...	...	1119	6'36	90'14
Alexandra	1251	6288	5041	11329 <sup>b</sup>	7'9 <sup>d</sup>	-2272	4831	4226	9057	...	15	...	...	1355	6'68	7'24
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001 <sup>b</sup>	7'6 <sup>d</sup>	-1405	3412	3184	6596	...	-1	...	...	1043	6'32	34'00
St. Julians	421	5053	5315	10368	5'08	+596	5348	5616	10964	34	533	...	...	2547	4'26	26'04
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	5'1	-148	3557	3941	7498	5	307	...	...	1809	4'14	27'46
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319 <sup>b</sup>	5'8 <sup>d</sup>	-1508	3874	3937	7811	...	23	...	...	1623	4'81	44'63
Llswerry...	1604	5927	5860	11787 <sup>b</sup>	6'2	+3248	7573	7462	15035	48-1	967	...	...	2871	5'24	9'37
Whole Borough	5020 <sup>a</sup>	46886	46814	93700 <sup>b</sup>	6'02 <sup>d</sup>	-8334	43876	45334	81290 <sup>e</sup>	103	2387	...	...	17832 <sup>c</sup>	5'00	17'77
						+3844				-8	-1	...	...			
						-4490				95	2386	...	...			

<sup>a</sup> Includes 589 acres covered by water.<sup>b</sup> Includes Shipping Population.

Total 828.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 1452 Subsidy Houses. <sup>d</sup> Newport Subsidy Houses and 404 Houses under Corporation Scheme built outside Borough not included.<sup>e</sup> Census of 89,198 revised to June 30th, 1931.

N.B.—The actual population enumerated at the 1921 Census was 92,365. The figure of 93,700 given above includes a correction of 1,342 added to the population by the Registrar General because of holiday absentees at the time the Census was made.





**Table 3.**

**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1931.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes {	Certified ...	46	11	9	5	71	13	13	6	18	121
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inquests ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	5
<hr/>											
{	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
{	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Convulsions ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	2	2	4	3	1	1	9	...
{	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	7	14
	Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
{	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
	Other Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
{	Atelectasis ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
	Congenital Malformations ...	7	1	2	...	10	3	1	...	14	...
	Premature Birth ...	32	6	3	4	45	2	...	...	47	...
{	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	7	...
	Other Causes ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	8	...
	Ill-defined ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
<hr/>											
Totals ..		48	11	9	6	74	13	15	6	18	126

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,549; Illegitimate, 50; Total, 1,599.

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 123; Illegitimate, 3; Total, 126.

Rate :—Legitimate, 79.4; Illegitimate, 60.0; Total, 78.8.

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,166; Population 89,210.

**Table 4.**

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1931  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number 3	Net		Number 6	Rate 7	of Nonres- idents regis- tered in the District 8	of Residents not regis- tered in the District 9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number 4	Rate 5					Number 10	Rate per 1000 net Births 11	Number 12	Rate 13
five y'rs Av'rage 1921-1925	95630	2147	2128	22.25	1179	12.33	144	64	159	74.5	1099	11.49
five y'rs Av'rage 1926-1930	94319	1792	1746	18.51	1183	12.54	164	69	114	65.0	1088	11.53
1926	97189	1951	1933	18.89	1115	11.48	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.49
1927	95109	1772	1732	18.21	1241	13.05	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.45
1928	94093	1735	1693	17.99	1150	12.11	165	64	118	69.7	1049	11.15
1929	93133	1759	1691	18.16	1304	14.00	194	65	119	70.4	1175	12.62
1930	92070	1745	1682	18.27	1104	11.99	166	73	92	54.7	1011	10.98
1931	89210	1648	1599	17.92	1263	14.16	166	69	126	78.8	1166	13.07

Populations 1926 to 1930 revised after Census.

SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1931.

	Orindu.	Central.	Alexandra.	Malades.	Liliverry.	Beechwood.	Whole Town.
<b>Mothers on Register</b>	359	426	312	444	205	194	1940
<b>Expectant Mothers</b> (Included in above figures)	70	71	55	59	48	21	334
<b>Infants on Register</b>	90	57	80	99	68	66	500
<b>Children on Register</b>	375	359	398	370	197	164	1713
<b>Medical Examinations.</b> Expectant Mothers Other Mothers	Prim. Total 30 50 20 72 39 208	Individ. Total 48 63 79 112 159 283	Individ. Prim. Total 21 30 43 58 110 166	Individ. Prim. Total 16 13 20 21 32 48	Individ. Prim. Total 55 57 88 103 137 246	Individ. Prim. Total 36 37 60 73 93 186	Individ. Prim. Total 105 129 165 229 305 502
<b>Total Mothers</b>	30	48	63	79	112	159	208
<b>Infants under 1 year</b>	30	48	63	79	112	159	208
<b>Children 1-5 years</b>	39	57	80	99	68	66	500
<b>Total</b>	69	105	143	178	180	225	708
<b>Attendances.</b> Mothers Expectant Mothers (Included above)	3954 351 3954 1952 1953	Individ. Total 4855 502 857 2019 3117	Individ. Prim. Total 1011 116 161 421 649	Individ. Prim. Total 366 86 107 266 434	Individ. Prim. Total 463 326 403 1149 4073	Individ. Prim. Total 486 325 513 1381 4073	Individ. Prim. Total 1046 728 1046 2422 4073
<b>Total Attendances</b>	7859	10604	1328	1666	4530	4800	11540
<b>Weightings.</b> Number of Individuals Number of Weibings	Under 1 year 344 1309	1-5 yrs. 369 1771	1-5 yrs. 263 591	1-5 yrs. 365 1413	1-5 yrs. 247 105	Under 1 year 340 578	Under 1 year 1798 5753
<b>Maternity Club.</b> Number paying in New Number paid out Amount paid out (Interest)	10 36-42 46 47 15 11	9 40-49 28 28 5 8	11 22-33 30 26 3 11	12 39-51 30 38 12 14	8 13-18 13 16 10 8	8-11 13 19 14 13 9	36-40 46 11 18 11 8
<b>Clothing.</b> Garments made and sold Amount received Number and value of Gar- ments given away Total—Flannel Rubber Goods Wool	67 53 12 2 11 9	36 12 13 14 13 11	36 12 13 14 13 11	52+202 wool 5 6 17 14 17 3	37 11 2 2 2 3	23+33 wool 13 11 14 13 13 9	30+25 wool 12 11 13 12 12 10
<b>Other Monies received and paid in</b>	Playgrounds Frigate Sold La May Rice Dentures Probationer attendances (included above)	£0 3 4 £1 13 4 £4 11 2 £3 2 0 £1 0 1 £0 1 1	£0 4 10 £2 17 4 £16 4 9 £1 9 8 £7 9 1 £0 1 11	£1 7 0 £1 10 7 £10 2 3 £1 7 0 £7 9 1 £0 1 11	£1 13 8 £1 11 4 £2 13 14 £1 17 7 £3 2 8 £0 3 5	£0 8 8 £1 13 5 £10 8 3 £6 8 1 £0 13 9 £0 3 5	£2 10 7 £13 1 7 £10 8 3 £10 1 9 £1 0 1 £10 1 1
<b>M. Mothers, I. Infants, C. Children</b>	268	348	348	381	257	332	1093

Table 6.

SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk			Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk			Dried Milk		Total	
							Amount in Pints	Cost	£ s. d.	Amount in Pints	Cost	£ s. d.	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Pints	Pounds
Grindau ...	11	38	...	14	9	72	1400	12 5 8 <sup>3</sup>	7 9 4	448	7 9 4	40	3 7 4	1848	40	23 2 4 <sup>3</sup>
Caerau ...	1	12	...	7	5	25	420	3 18 1 <sup>3</sup>	1 17 4	112	4 15 2	46	3 14 0	532	46	9 9 5 <sup>2</sup>
St. Woolos ...	4	6	...	9	6	25	280	2 6 8	4 15 2	280	4 15 2	36	2 17 0	560	36	9 18 10
Tredegar ...	21	44	1	19	13	98	1822	16 6 2	12 2 8	728	12 2 8	28	2 12 0	2550	28	31 0 10
Alexandra ...	21	42	4	15	13	95	1918	17 13 1 <sup>1</sup>	8 3 4	490	8 3 4	52	3 13 4	2408	52	29 9 9 <sup>1</sup>
Central ...	12	16	2	17	29	76	826	7 4 9 <sup>8</sup>	16 2 0	966	16 2 0	58	4 11 0	1792	58	27 17 9 <sup>8</sup>
St. Julians ...	4	11	1	12	5	33	475	4 6 8 <sup>3</sup>	5 8 8	324	5 8 8	14	1 1 0	800	14	10 16 4 <sup>3</sup>
Maindee ...	2	9	...	8	3	22	308	2 12 10 <sup>3</sup>	3 5 4	196	3 5 4	29	2 6 0	504	29	8 4 2 <sup>3</sup>
Victoria ...	10	44	2	7	6	69	1568	14 6 10 <sup>7</sup>	322 5 7 4	322	322 5 7 4	...	...	1890	...	19 14 2 <sup>3</sup>
Liswerry ...	35	97	4	85	46	267	3782	34 4 3 <sup>8</sup>	39 8 4	2365	39 8 4	300	23 19 0	6147	300	97 11 7 <sup>8</sup>
Whole Borough	121	319	14	193	135	782	12800	115 5 3 <sup>5</sup>	103 19 6	6231	103 19 6	603	48 0 8	19031	603	267 5 5 <sup>8</sup>



Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1931, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.  
(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1931, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1930.

The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales ...	15'8	0'67	12'3	0'01	0'00	0'08	0'01	0'06	0'07	0'36	0'54	6'0	66	91'18	6'17	1'70	0'95	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16'0	0'67	12'3	0'00	0'00	0'10	0'01	0'07	0'08	0'33	0'48	8'4	71	91'43	5'84	2'24	0'49	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	15'6	0'73	11'3	0'00	0'00	0'07	0'01	0'05	0'05	0'36	0'43	4'0	62	92'17	5'49	1'25	1'09	
London ...	15'0	0'50	12'4	0'01	0'00	0'03	0'02	0'07	0'06	0'26	0'57	9'7	65	89'52	6'23	4'24	0'01	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17'9	0'78	13'1	0'00	0'00	0'21	0'04	0'04	0'04	0'47	0'39	3'7	79	93'74	5'15	1'11	0'00	

Table 8.

## WARD STATISTICS

WARD.	NET DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population).															
	Net Birth Rates per 1000 population		Net Infantile Death-rate, per 1000 Births.		All Causes.		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases.		Tuberculosis.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	Lungs		Other Forms	1931.	1930.	
											1931.	1930.				
Crindau	18'86	20'38	89'7	46'0	14'146	11'481	'604	'117	2'539	1'639	1'380	'937	'242	'351	2'055	1'288
Caerau	10'47	13'52	70'7	53'0	10'678	10'960	...	...	'950	1'024	'634	'717	...	'205	1'269	'614
St. Woolos	8'78	9'04	76'9	29'0	11'760	10'478	...	'131	1'894	1'048	'946	'655	'135	...	1'081	'524
Tredegar	25'14	23'68	106'1	51'7	15'307	11'838	'421	'136	3'370	2'450	1'545	'408	'281	'136	1'825	1'497
Alexandra	22'85	21'50	96'6	54'7	14'353	8'879	'994	'107	3'754	1'177	1'546	'749	'221	'107	2'319	1'498
Central	20'01	20'86	37'9	91'5	16'980	18'363	'303	'147	4'700	2'940	1'668	1'470	'910	'588	2'122	2'205
St. Julians	15'41	15'29	94'7	52'0	13'134	9'545	'365	'088	1'733	'972	'730	'796	'182	...	1'915	1'149
Maindee	12'67	13'83	63'2	46'7	13'070	12'019	'267	'258	2'000	1'938	'933	1'034	'133	...	1'200	1'530
Victoria	18'82	17'86	74'8	34'7	12'930	10'295	'512	...	2'048	2'480	'896	2'232	'384	...	1'280	'496
Lliswerry	21'08	21'72	72'5	68'2	10'841	8'700	'466	'441	2'195	1'610	1'131	'773	'066	'064	1'862	1'481
Whole B'r'ogh	17'92	18'27	78'8	54'7	13'070	10'981	'415	'163	2'444	1'651	1'121	1'053	'224	'130	1'715	1'227

Table 9.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,  
to June 30th, 1931.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11.6	2	243	57	13.4	82	34.8	72	87.7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5.7	..	203	110	12.8	146	2.6	719	53.4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4.6	..	127	103	13.0	67	4.0	1068	36.7
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33.2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	978	28.1
1929	1757	378	3	...	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23.1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26.3
1931	1670	425	11	...	99	32	16	65	20	1002	27.5

Table 10.

## ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.															At all Ages. Corresponding period last year.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Cases Admitted from outside Borough.	Total Admissions.	
	At Ages—Years.																																						
	Under 1.	1 to 2	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Ciradua.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.		Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Mantodee.	Victoria.	Liswerry.	Ciradua.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.	Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Mantodee.	Victoria.	Liswerry.						
Scarlet Fever—																																							
Males ...	...	12	80	188	87	6	8	3	4	1	...	...	976	307	91	83	70	85	119	17	119	79	67	146	58	50	37	65	79	92	75	47	39	95	31	688			
Females ...	...	2	9	104	276	124	27	20	19	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup—																																							
Males ...	...	1	2	9	30	9	1	2	1	2	...	...	135	127	13	14	15	9	10	11	7	8	7	41	9	8	13	8	8	6	5	6	5	32	66	148			
Females ...	...	2	2	9	39	22	8	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas—																																							
Males ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	37	2	1	5	3	4	2	3	2	1	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever—																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	15	8	1	1	4	3	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia																																							
Neonatorum—																																							
Males ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenzal Pneumonia																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	4	4	4	2	1	38	17	5	1	7	4	8	2	2	1	2	6	2	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Primary Pneumonia—																																							
Males ...	...	5	3	10	15	6	9	11	17	14	6	13	153	127	21	15	12	7	18	12	11	6	17	34	7	3	4	1	4	4	3	...	1	9	...	...	...		
Females ...	...	3	4	6	5	3	1	4	1	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis																																							
Lethargica —																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Children's Fox—																																							
Males ...	...	7	10	21	113	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	317	285	14	6	16	8	30	11	79	13	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	6	9	19	108	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tuberculosis (Lungs)—																																							
Males ...	...	1	...	2	5	5	6	15	14	12	15	7	175	140	29	18	13	14	23	17	14	12	11	24	15	11	7	8	21	11	13	12	8	21	...	...	...		
Females ...	...	...	...	4	1	11	28	24	10	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Other Forms)—																																							
Males ...	...	...	4	15	3	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	64	56	6	3	5	7	9	6	7	2	7	12	4	...	1	3	5	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	1	2	...	9	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis—																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery—																																							
Males ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Pox																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ...	...	31	57	268	803	287	86	99	105	61	60	37	28	1922	1320	184	143	153	141	223	179	248	126	153	372	98	73	77	91	119	115	105	70	56	163	100	1057		
Diphtheria "Carriers"																																							
Males ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	36	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

[Ceased to be compulsorily notifiable after 19th May, 1931.]



## Births, Deaths &amp; Infectious Diseases Notification Chart, for the year 1931.

The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Purpural Fever and Purpural Pyæmia) refer to Residents only.

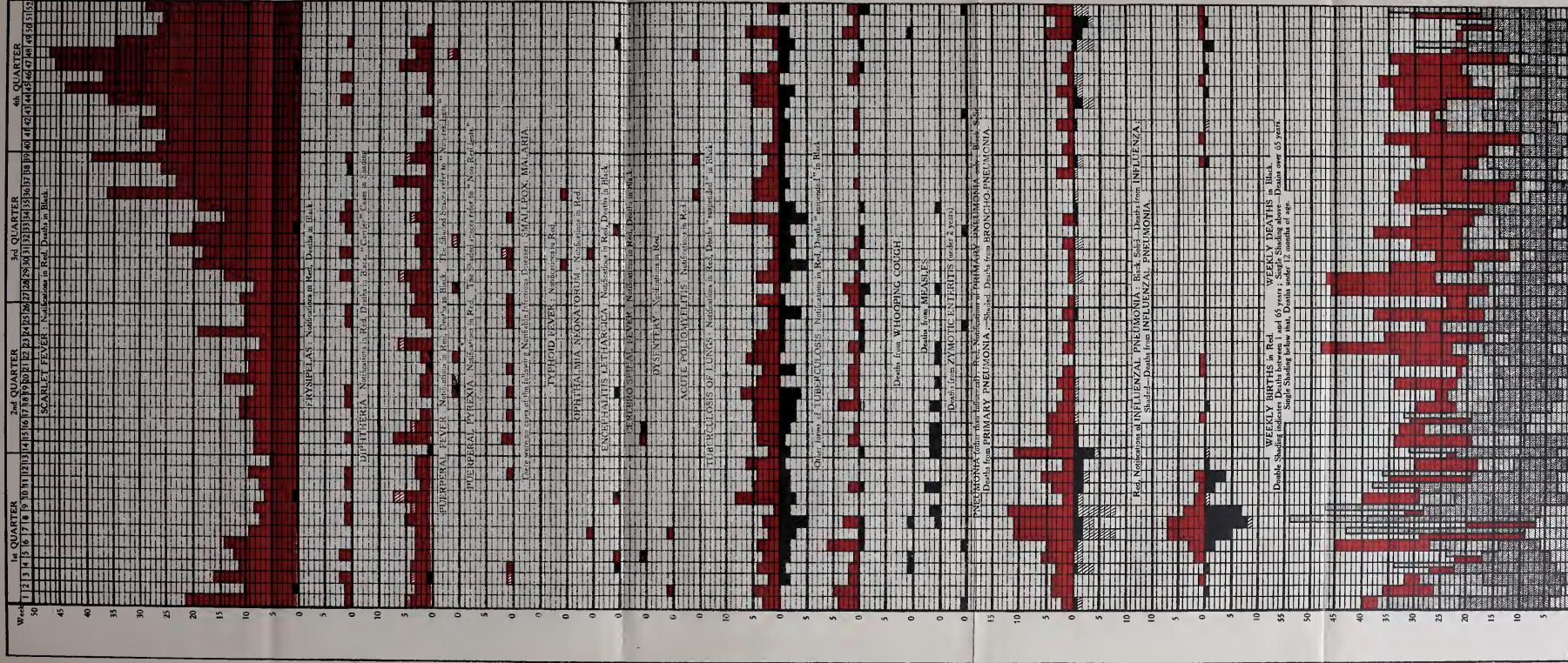




Table 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912  
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.																											
Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General					
Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
<b>FORM "A."</b>																											
Total Notifications ( <i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors) ...																											
333	120	129	249	39	45	84	10	8	7	13	14	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...			
230	84	90	174	24	32	56	6	5	6	7	6	13	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...			
<b>FORM "B."</b>																											
Total Notifications ( <i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors) ...																											
13	2	...	2	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	1	...	1	6	2	8	...	..	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>FORM "C."</b> —Notifications. Poor Law Institutions ... Sanatoria ...																											
5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
*142	66	56	122	7	13	20	...	3	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>FORM "D."</b> Notifications. Poor Law Institutions ... Sanatoria ...																											
*5	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
*197	59	48	107	11	9	20	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

\*Includes 1 Inward Transfer admitted into Institution and 1 Inward Transfer discharged from Institution.

# Table 12

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1931.

Year.	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (Cheremul) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CHOLERA			
		Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Fatality per cent Hospital cases.	Fatality in Hos-pital cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897-1908.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	66	71.5	5.8	8.0
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7
1930	617	307	82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	...	1.0
1931	820	976	85.3	2	100.0	135	74.1	3.0	2.0

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1927			1928			1929			1930			1931		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	418	2	4	433	11	3	414	14	1	416	1	11	482	9	9
Meat and Fish ...	388	10	7	294	12	8	292	18	6	319	15	3	398	14	5
Vegetables and Fruit ...	30	11	0	26	3	0	14	7	0	0	15	0	29	0	0
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	239	0	6	226	19	4	205	0	10	252	6	8	399	6	10
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	9	0	0	9	2	6	16	7	6	11	2	0	16	16	9
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	123	2	1	149	18	3	228	17	10	309	11	9	358	8	0
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	147	16	1	114	0	5	123	19	7	142	0	6	141	13	8
Ironmongery ...	26	5	10	22	12	4	13	15	3	18	8	6	28	17	2
Crockery ...	122	13	3	47	16	5	189	0	0	61	0	2	42	14	6
Drapery and Uniforms ...	96	1	0	151	12	2	28	3	10	124	10	9	273	15	3
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	30	9	11	24	11	1	24	0	5	22	17	5	33	5	3
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	903	8	3	472	18	9	618	8	8	431	4	6	895	11	0
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	90	0	5	121	6	11	79	8	0	69	3	2	102	15	9
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	101	16	10	82	10	3	93	16	11	72	7	7	72	5	9
Ground Expenses ...	435	15	7	342	3	4	317	16	1	318	10	4	393	19	0
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	253	1	4	271	2	2	225	8	5	237	16	11	260	0	2
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	67	3	5	68	0	9	67	17	6	58	1	0	85	16	10
Electricity ...	205	19	0	216	9	9	210	13	10	183	3	7	205	2	2
Gas ...	15	1	0	15	15	7	16	6	0	15	19	1	31	12	5
Water ...	36	4	2	7	12	7	27	15	11	28	6	9	14	3	11
Rates and Insurance ...	3	6	2	1	6	3	2	1	5	1	13	6	3	5	2
Telephone Charges ...	909	17	9	1005	14	3	961	17	8	993	3	4	1052	11	4
Sundries ...	1150	2	9	1235	16	7	1266	7	1	1227	9	2	1213	0	11
Disbursements ...	714	3	10	818	6	5	746	11	9	424	14	6	455	17	9
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	43	2	7	49	6	2	52	6	11	49	7	10	73	18	11
{ Domestic and Grounds ...	6560	15	8	6209	9	2	6284	19	7	5840	5	11	7107	13	10
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	491	14	3	1833	13	2	1631	9	8	1386	19	3	1802	3	4
Allowances, N. H. and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	176			275			246			406			601		
TOTALS ...	491	14	3	1833	13	2	1631	9	8	1386	19	3	1802	3	4
RECEIPTS ...	176			275			246			406			601		
No. of Patients treated ...	176			275			246			406			601		

†Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.



VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1931.		Year ended 31st Dec., 1930.		Average for 5 years 1926-30	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	66	23	85	18	94.2	24.2
"     "     Soft Chancre ... ..	26	1	29	1	28.6	8
"     "     Gonorrhoea ... ..	120	21	163	12	155.2	15.6
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	43	13	36	11	48.8	10.2
Total ... ..	255	58	313	42	326.8	58
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis ... ..	8	2	12	1	8.4	1.8
Soft Chancre ... ..	14	1	10	1	7.2	.8
Gonorrhoea ... ..	54	9	51	5	42.0	4.8
Non-Venereal ... ..	44	13	31	9	45.8	10.6
Total ... ..	120	25	104	16	103.4	18.0
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	23	19	22	14	50.0	30.0
Soft Chancre ... ..	4	...	6	...	4.6	2
Gonorrhoea ... ..	28	8	42	12	51.4	14.2
Total ... ..	55	27	70	26	106.0	44.4
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	1770	995	1469	913	1813.6	921.8
Soft Chancre ... ..	119	5	110	4	100.6	1.6
Gonorrhoea ... ..	1771	353	1581	174	1591.2	211.6
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	99	33	81	35	140.2	30.2
Total ... ..	3759	1386	3241	1126	3646.6	1165.2
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	12.6	...
Syphilis ... ..	109	90	24	83	155.8	105.0
Gonorrhoea ... ..	73	96	191	95	150.6	106.4
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	4.0	...
Total ... ..	182	186	215	178	323.0	317.4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds ... ..	185	204	147	86	233.0	102.0
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given:—						
N.A.B., and others. Under '3 ... ..	124	119	85	68	67.8	80.2
"     "     '3 and under '6 ... ..	361	339	229	112	278.6	213.6
"     "     '6 and over ... ..	166	18	104	13	316.6	3.6
"     "     1 c.c. ... ..	227	176	300	179	282.8	142.0
"     "     5 c.c. ... ..	...	...	...	7	2.6	14.6
"     "     2 c.c. ... ..	203	113	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1081	705	718	379	948.4	454.0
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochaetes ... ..	30	2	29	2	51.2	3.4
"     "     Gonococci ... ..	337	196	351	133	400.4	133.0
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	296	143	270	124	394.4	151.4
Others ... ..	12	2	8	...	11.8	2.0
Total ... ..	675	343	658	259	857.8	289.8
9. Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
N.A.B., etc., under '3 ... ..	...	...	13	...	3.6	...
"     "     '3 and under '6 ... ..	...	...	37	...	63.2	...
"     "     '6 and over ... ..	...	...	30	...	49.4	...
Galyl '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3.2	...
"     "     '4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1.8	...
Total ... ..	78	...	80	...	121.2	...

# Table 15

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food, from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition.	Tuberculosis.	Inflammation and "Chills."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Quarter Evil	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Pork and Veal—												
Whole Carcases	...	26575	1300	3199	6852	5185	80	...	392	560	725	44868
Parts of Carcases	1234	2666	65	618	144	...	2165	948	...	...	30	7870
Organs	...	2073	384½	875	196	...	124	...	...	...	508	4160½
Beef and Lamb—												
Whole Carcases	50	...	339	...	697	144	420	...	...	...	...	1650
Parts of Carcases	7	...	...	...	12	...	116	...	...	...	...	135
Organs	...	...	24	88	1909½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2021½
Pork and Bacon—												
Whole Carcases	112	1236	572	...	163	206	124	...	...	228	200	2841
Parts of Carcases	780½	690	238	6	...	36	57	...	...	...	21	1821½
Organs	...	30	1228½	987½	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2541
Condensed Foods—												
Fish ...	...	30½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30½
Milk & Cream	...	320½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320½
Meat, etc.	...	580½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580½
Other Foods—												
Fish ...	...	1409½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1409½
Shellfish	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
Turkeys	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Pork Pies	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Sausages	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Cabbages	...	2380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Various kinds of foodstuffs	8312	33498	4151	5773½	9973½	5571	3086	948	392	788	1521	lbs. 74014

# Table 16.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1931.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.915	44.0	33.9	10.1	38.8	37.3	84.9	39.8	43.8	3.04	78.8	258.3
February	29.868	44.6	35.2	9.4	39.5	37.9	85.2	39.9	43.0	3.00	75.3	276.3
March	29.911	47.3	33.2	14.1	38.9	36.5	77.9	39.9	41.9	.94	140.5	365.1
April	29.872	52.5	40.7	11.8	46.5	44.1	79.0	45.7	44.4	3.51	105.2	413.0
May	29.834	59.4	45.2	14.2	52.8	49.9	79.9	51.2	48.0	7.13	139.2	481.0
June	29.990	65.7	51.7	14.0	59.3	56.1	81.4	58.5	53.3	4.55	175.9	494.0
July	29.799	65.5	53.4	12.1	60.2	56.6	78.9	62.0	57.3	3.38	125.9	497.5
August	29.869	66.1	52.1	14.0	59.1	55.9	81.2	60.5	57.9	5.02	155.8	450.5
Sept.	30.141	60.6	48.2	12.4	54.9	52.5	84.1	56.9	56.4	1.57	102.7	379.1
October	30.141	55.8	42.2	13.6	48.3	46.0	82.8	51.9	54.6	.69	117.3	330.4
Novemb'r	29.754	51.4	43.1	8.3	46.5	45.3	90.25	47.2	50.2	7.71	63.6	266.0
December	30.294	47.0	38.5	8.5	42.3	40.7	86.0	44.1	47.6	2.78	37.1	243.4
										43.32	1317.3 hrs.	

**Table 17.**  
**SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1931.**

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.		SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1931.																				DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.										TOTALS
DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.		Common Lodging Houses	Saloons & Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Workshops, Outbuildings and Structures	Cowsheds	Milkshops	Bakeryhouses	Butcher's Premises	Butchers' Slaughterhouses	Provision Shops.	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Vendors	Hotels & Restaurants.	Stables	Open Spaces.	Back Lands.	Recess.	Vans and Trucks	Private Houses.	Houses w/ Cisterns	Houses (w/ Flushing Cisterns)	Rats & Misc Act.	Public Buildings.	Infectious Disease Enclosures							
<b>Accumulations—</b>																																
Of refuse etc., Injurious to Health		1			3			1	2	2	2						7			20	1				39							
Of Manure																	3								3							
Offensive smells other than sewer gas																									2							
Absence of proper measure receptacles															9										9							
<b>Animals—</b>																																
Kept so as to be a nuisance																									8							
<b>Closets—</b>																				8												
So foul as to be a nuisance					3																											
Cloaked					3										1						5	4		1	14							
Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair					3																54	1			55							
So defective as to be a nuisance					5																30	5		3	61							
Improperly situated																					1	21			22							
Building in a dilapidated state					3										1						5			1	12							
Not separate for sexes																						5			4							
Accommodation, without, or insufficient					4																21				24							
Walls, etc., dirty																					14				1							
Without water supply					1															8	21				24							
<b>Drains—</b>																																
Defective				1				2																	3							
Cloaked			1					1																								
Inlet fitted with Defective Traps...			1	1																	70	1			77							
Absence of (proper) ...																					193	3		3	207							
<b>Land—</b>																					20			1	23							
Open spaces improperly used for Vans & Trucks																					4				4							
<b>Premises—</b>																				8					8							
Interior in a dilapidated state					2																											
Exterior do.			3	1			2		1	1															88							
In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance							3														4	45	1		58							
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance					2					1																						
In a damp, dirty or insanitary state					2																				5							
Floors un drained or dilapidated		14																							8							
With insufficient or without ventilation				3	3	10		4	17	1		2									5	1			22							
Light obstructed by Outbuildings									3	1											2	50	5		79							
Business improperly conducted in contravention of law																					5				6							
<b>Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state</b>																																
Dilapidated, dangerous Chimney...									2																							
Without a water supply or with impure water supply								7	1	1															2							
<b>Infested with rats</b>																					3	10			22							
<b>Windows—Cords broken, &amp;c.</b>																									13							
<b>Woodwork rotten, &amp;c.</b>																																
<b>Fluegate, chimney or boiler defective</b>					1																62	5			74							
<b>Emitting black smoke or smuts</b>																					42	3			47							
<b>Dilapidated outside or greenhouse</b>																									3							
<b>Vermicious condition</b>																																
																					25	27			22							
																									3							
<b>Roofs—</b>																																
Defective		1																														
Guttering or downpipes defective or absent		1	6	2									1								88	17			112							
Downpipes directly connected with drain													2	3							95	5		2	122							
<b>Sinks—</b>																					2				4							
Defective																																
<b>Solipipe—</b>																																
Defective			1	1																												
<b>Urinal—</b>																																
So defective or foul as to be a nuisance																					16			2	21							
<b>Wastepipe—</b>																																
Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain																									3							
Of slop sink, bath, or lavatory defective																																
Of slop sink so foul as to be insanitary			4	1	4					2		2	1												2	44						
Absence of slop sink																					13				13							
<b>Yard—</b>																																
Dilapidated, dirty, or insanitary																																
Without paving or only part-paved or paving broken																					20	2			22							
Cloaked gully			2	2			3				2	1	2								60			1	83							
																					30				24							
<b>TOTALS</b>		18	34	28	32		20	30	12	6	14	4	9	12	12	7			26	1771	127	11	9	7	47	1656						

Table 18.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1931

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Notices discovered for which notices were served
<b>Registered Premises—</b>				
Common Lodging Houses	12	625	167	18
Seamen's Lodging Houses	31	280	80	34
Houses Let in Lodgings	15	73	121	28
Cowsheds	12	135	1	...
Public Slaughter House	1	1104	5	...
Private Slaughter Houses	2	231	1	...
Bakehouses	74	433	72	30
Fried Fish Premises	63	1799	28	9
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk	208	1477	135	20
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses)	426	453	156	28
Outworkers	54	38	3	1
Factories	...	32	19	3
Midwives' Premises	43	68	8	...
Blind Persons	...	36	...	...
Total	941	6790	776	171
<b>Other Premises—</b>				
Private Houses	1230	1613	329	222
Do. <i>Re</i> Repairs	574	3074	823	274
Do. (Systematic Inspection)	423	303	19	13
Do. <i>Re</i> Flushing/Cisterns	12	29	17	...
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Property after renovation	3476	441	117	83
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act 1906)	81	243	...	...
Rats and Mice Act	28	37	9	9
Public Buildings	139	99	7	2
Schools (Public and Private)	5	27	...	...
Vans and Tents	1803	158	26	27
Stables (not Workplaces)	278	48	12	12
Piggeries	356	18	...	...
Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces	142	58	7	7
Back Lanes	18	6	...	...
Smoke Observations	133	1	...	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries (H.D. General)	3463	1823	47	21
Do. (M & C.W.)	604	343	...	...
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	140	...	...	...
<i>Re</i> Maternity & Child Welfare	3993	7680	...	...
Keens	15	...	...	...
Total	16813	16001	1407	682
<b>Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.</b>				
Butchers' Premises	4955	63	12	5
Provision Shops	672	139	14	4
Provision Market	727	1	...	...
Cold Storage Premises	1258	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises	888	16	...	...
Fried Fish Premises (see Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station	208	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold	374	8	...	...
Butchers' Small Goods	1845	27	6	3
Hotels, Restaurants, &c.	41	26	12	3
Cattle Market	9	...	...	...
Total	10978	282	48	17
<b>Grand Total</b>	84581	17069	1626	803
Number of Complaints received	...	...	718	...
Number of Drains tested—Good	...	...	146	...
Do. Defective	...	...	91	...
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	848	...
Number of Houses Disinfected (Rooms 3496)	...	...	1726	...
Number of Articles Disinfected	...	...	6142	...
Number of Articles Destroyed	...	...	58	...
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables and Stalls Sprayed	...	...	174	...
Number of Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts, &c.	...	...	237	...





